

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 547.

DECEMBER 29, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Albemarle-street, December 1860.—Mr. FARADAY will deliver, during the Christmas vacation, a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES on the Chemical History of a Candle, intended for a juvenile auditory (at 3 o'clock), Saturday, 20th December; Tuesday, 1st; Thursday, 3rd; Saturday, 5th; and Tuesday, 8th January, 1861. Non-subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this course on the payment of one guinea each, and children under 16 years of age, half a guinea. A syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the courses of lectures delivered in the session pay two guineas.  
Dec. 27, 1860. H. BENICE JONES, Sec.

**THE LONDON BOOK SOCIETY,** in connection with MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.—The circle in which books are exchanged weekly at the residence of subscribers is now extended to the following places: Acton, Barnes, Blackheath, Bow, Brentford, Bromley (Essex), Chiswick, Deptford, Dulwich, Ealing, Edmonton, Forest Hill, Greenwich, Hammersmith, Highgate, Kew, Lee, Lewisham, Leytonstone, Mortlake, Muswell-hill, Norwood, Peckham, Poplar, Putney, Richmond, Shepherd's Bush, Streatham, Stratford, Sydenham, Tottenham, and Wimbledon. Subscription Two Guineas per annum.  
The first parcel of books will be sent immediately on receipt of the amount of subscription.  
511, New Oxford-street.

**MR. HULLAH.**—A strong desire has been manifested, in various influential quarters, to render some service and encouragement to Mr. Hullah, late of St. Martin's Hall, at a very trying period of his life. With the view of consolidating this general feeling of good-will towards a gentleman who has faithfully devoted many years and many requirements and energies to an important branch of public education, and whose labours have now to be begun again, the following committee has been formed, with power to do to their number:  
Charles Dickens, Esq., Gadshill, Rochester, Chairman.  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, Woodstock, Wilts.  
The Right Hon. the Earl Nelson, Trafalgar, Wilts.  
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, 31, Great George-street, S.W.  
The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knight, Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.  
Sir J. P. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., 38, Gloucester-square, W.  
The Very Rev. H. C. Trench, D.D., Dean of Westminster.  
A. W. Blomfield, Esq., 8, St. Martin's-place, W.C.  
W. Butterfield, Esq., 4, Adam-street, Adelphi, W.C.  
R. K. Burdall, Esq., 15, Hanover-street, Long-acre, W.C.  
The Rev. G. Curry, Charterhouse, E.C.  
The Rev. Samuel Clark, the College, Battersea, S.W.  
Harry Chester, Esq., 63, Rutland-gate, S.W.  
J. D. Coleridge, Esq., 3, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.  
The Rev. Derwent Coleridge, St. Mark's Coll., Chelsea, S.W.  
The Rev. R. Elwyn, Charterhouse, E.C.  
Edward Foster, Esq., 220, Marylebone-road, N.W.  
Edward J. Fraser, Esq., 26, Craven-street, Charing-cross, W.C.  
The Rev. J. H. Gurney, 3, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.  
James Humphry, Esq., 49, Hildon-pier, Holloway, N.  
H. C. Hextall, Esq., 145, Cheapside, E.C.  
T. H. Holland, Esq., 2, Heathcote-square, S.W.  
The Rev. H. W. Phillott, Staunton-on-Wye, Herefordshire.  
The Rev. E. H. Plumtre, King's College, W.C.  
Geo. T. Porter, Esq., 4, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.  
Geo. Richmond, Esq., 10, York-street, Portman-square, W.  
E. C. Tufnell, Esq., 28, Lowndes-square, S.W.  
H. Wedgwood, Esq., 4, Queen Anne-street, W.  
Subscriptions will be received on behalf of the Committee by any member of the Committee; or by Messrs. COITTS and Co., Strand; or Messrs. GLYN and Co., Lombard-street, London.  
E. J. FRASER, Hon. Sec.,  
26, Craven-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

**THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.**  
Under the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of the members of Trinity College whose names are subjoined, it is proposed to raise a FUND by subscription, for the purpose of presenting to the College a STATUE of the late Lord MACAULAY, as a mark of the admiration which the members of the College feel for the memory of their illustrious fellow-colleagues, and in commemoration of the strong attachment which he himself felt for the College.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University.  
Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University.  
The Duke of Devonshire.  
The Marquis of Lansdowne.  
Earl Grey.  
The Bishop of St. David's.  
Lord Stanley, M.P.  
Lord Belcher.  
Lord Broughton.  
Lord Lyttelton.  
Lord Montagu.  
Lord Stratheden.  
The Master of the Rolls.  
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.  
Vice-Chancellor Page Wood.  
Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan.  
Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.  
Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.  
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., Q.C.  
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., Q.C.  
The Dean of Canterbury.  
The Dean of Westminster.  
Colonel A. Shafto Adair.  
Professor Birchbeck.  
Rev. H. M. Butler (Harrow).  
Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.  
Charles de la Pryme, Esq. (Hon. Sec.).  
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.  
T. F. Ellis, Esq.  
F. W. Gibbs, Esq.  
F. V. Hawkins, Esq.  
H. J. Hodgson, Esq.  
A. J. Beresford-Hope, Esq.  
Professor H. Malden.  
C. J. Selwyn, Esq., M.P., Q.C.  
Tom Taylor, Esq.  
Alfred Tennyson, Esq.  
W. M. Thackeray, Esq.  
H. S. Thornton, Esq.  
Rev. R. Whiston.

And the following resident Members, who have formed themselves into a Committee at Cambridge:  
Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master.  
Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A., Vice-Master and Woodwardian Professor.  
Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrar.  
Rev. Prof. Thompson, M.A.  
Rev. Professor Grote, M.A.  
Rev. J. W. Donelson, D.D.  
Rev. J. Edleston, M.A.

Such gentlemen as desire to join in the promotion of this object are requested to communicate either with J. Lempiere Hammond, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; or with Charles de la Pryme, Esq. (Hon. Sec. in London), 22, Jermyn-street, by whom subscriptions will be received; and also at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, 20, Abchurch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.; at Messrs. Drummond and Co.'s, 40, Charing-cross, S.W.; and at Messrs. Mortlock and Co.'s, Cambridge.

## ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patron.—Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
President.—The Most Hon. the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, K.G.  
CONTRIBUTIONS will be received by the Secretary to a Special Fund in aid of the efforts of the Society to terminate the horrors of Vivisection, involving unnecessary cruelty in anatomical experiments on living animals.  
By order, GEORGE MIDDLETON, Sec.  
Offices, 12, Pall-mall, Dec. 1860.

## THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.

Patron.—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.  
President.—A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE, Esq.  
The following Lectures and Meetings will take place in the Theatre of the South Kensington Museum on WEDNESDAYS: Jan. 9, "A Plea for Polychromy," by William White, Esq.—Jan. 23, "On the Art of Engraving (illustrating the several styles) and Printing Plates," by Mrs. S. C. Hall, Esq.—Feb. 6, "The Four Sisters, or, Some Notes on the Relationship of the Fine Arts," by John Bell, Esq.—Feb. 20, "On the Architectural Antiquities of Guildhall," by Thomas Lott, Esq.—March 6, "Distribution of Prizes to Artist-Workmen, and Conversation—March 20, "An Architectural Journey in Aquitaine," by E. A. Freeman, Esq.—April 3, "On the Architecture of the Eleventh Century," by J. H. Parker, Esq.—F.S.A.  
Cards will be sent to Subscribers.  
GEO. GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer.  
JOSEPH CLARKE, Hon. Sec., 13, Stratford-place, W. where Letters should be sent.

## THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL TURKISH BATH COMPANY (Limited).

Capital 100,000l., in 20,000 shares of 5l. each. Incorporated under the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 47, and 20 and 21 Vict. c. 14; whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed. 10s. on application, 10s. on allotment on each share.  
Chairman.—STEWART FRANKLYN ROLLAND, Esq., 3, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.  
Directors.

John Henry Nathaniel Da Costa, Esq., 12, Stanley-gardens, Bayswater, W.  
George Crawshaw, Esq., Gateshead, Durham.  
James Lowe, Esq., 15, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.  
Robert Richardson, Esq., F.S.A., Heathfield-house, Blitene, Hants.  
John Louis William Thudichum, M.D., 65, South Audley-street, W.  
Honorary Director.—David Urquhart, Esq., Riverside, Rickmansworth, Herts.  
Bankers.—London and Westminster Bank, St. James's-square, W.

Solicitor.—P. A. Harroft, Esq., 15, Bedford-row, W.C.  
Architect.—George Somers Clarke, Esq., 20, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, S.W.  
Brokers.—Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.  
Auditors.—Messrs. Harding, Peain, Whimsey, and Gibbons, 3, Bank-buildings, E.C., and 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

Secretary.—Mr. Robert Boxer Punnett.  
Offices.—49, Pall-mall, S.W.

The introduction into this country of the Turkish bath has been attended with such complete success, that it has been thought advisable to incorporate a company, under limited liability, for the purpose of constructing a number of these baths in different parts of the metropolis and in the provinces.

The merits of the bath, as a means of luxury and cleanliness, and as a preservative of health are now fully recognised by all classes; and the extensive use of what must soon become one of the permanent institutions of the country, renders it a matter of public necessity that the bath should be constructed on a true and correct principle, and in a style far in advance of any hitherto placed at the disposal of the public.

It is proposed to establish one or more Turkish baths, in some central position in the metropolis, on a scale and design which may serve as a model for such other baths as will be hereafter constructed to meet the requirements of other localities. In order, however, to prevent delay, it is intended that model baths shall at once be arranged in various quarters of London and Westminster.

Judging from the unvarying commercial success which has attended those already constructed, which are necessarily of a very imperfect description compared with the baths it is proposed to erect, it may be fairly assumed (after allowing for a very considerable reduction in the present rate of charges) that the profits, over and above all expenses, will prove more than ordinarily remunerative.

It may be observed that of all those constructed, giving, as they do, the benefit of a high degree of heat to the human body, not one affords the slightest approximation to the refinements of the real Eastern bath.

The Directors are not forgetful that its action in the East and the example of its recent introduction into England enable them to recognise a new method of destroying the habit of intemperance, and they confidently look to receiving the support of all those who desire to see the physical and moral comfort of the masses improved.

Applications for shares may be made to the brokers, or to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 49, Pall-mall, where prospectuses, &c. may be obtained.

## THE PRESS.

**WANTED, a REPORTER,** on a small country paper, who will be expected to fill up his time at ease.  
Address "Mr. M.," care of W. Elington, 163, Aldersgate-street, City.

**LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED** by an EXPERIENCED WRITER.  
Address "T. H.," News Rooms, 159, Cheapside, E.C.

**TO REPORTERS.**—WANTED, a respectable young man as REPORTER and COMPOSITOR on a small provincial newspaper. Preference will be given to one who could (if required) contribute original articles.  
Address, stating terms, references, &c., B. Y., Post-office, Sittingbourne, Kent.

**AUTHORS and OTHERS** having Calculations to perform can obtain the ASSISTANCE of the ADVERTISER on very moderate terms. Translations from French into English and vice versa. Mathematical and French Educational Books revised or corrected for the press.  
Address "F. D.," 27, Wardour-street, W.

## THE ARTS.

**GARIBALDI.**—A STATUETTE 25 inches high, from the original model by Trepanovoli. Price 12. 12. Published by T. M'LEAN, 25, Haymarket.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill.

Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—  
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield  
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Huline Bennett  
Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Hering W. C. Smith  
Ward, R.A. 'Neil, A.R.A. Hensley Topham  
Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Maier Crome  
Eddy, R.A. G. Lance Percy Lewis  
Creswick, R.A. Faed Provis Holmes  
Elmore, R.A. Bright Niemann Hayler  
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt M'Kewan  
Maclean, R.A. Butler Duncan E. Hughes  
Cooper, A.R.A. Nasmyth Cattermole Rowbotham  
Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston Taylor Mutrie.  
Poole, A.R.A. Smallfield  
The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Wet or Dry, Frost or Snow.—The only Winter Resort for all.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The Entire Building will be warmed to a pleasant temperature, and lighted up at dusk during the Christmas festivities.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—GREAT CHRISTMAS REVELS, JUVENILE FESTIVAL, and GIANTIC FANCY FAIR.—THIS DAY (Saturday, December 29), and daily during the holidays, a continued round of amusements from morning till night, the entire building being lighted and warmed, and presenting the gayest and most animated appearance.

Mr. Nelson Lee will superintend the amusements. The Entertainments will commence at half-past Eleven, with the Royal Punch and Judy and the astonishing Marionettes, followed by the marvellous Wizard from Rome, Signor Poletti, whose public performances at the Gallery of Illustration have excited the greatest wonder, Mr. J. H. Stead, well known in London as "Weston's Cure," will appear in his most extraordinary characters, and the Brothers Talien, probably the most talented "gymnasts" in this country, will exhibit their surprising feats. The Ohio Minstrels, with Messrs. Lawrence and Stoiber, whose success in London is proverbial, and whose comic versatility never fails to be rewarded by the most boisterous applause, will sing their drollest songs and tell their funniest stories; and in addition those famous French Clowns, Brian and Conley, will appear for the first time at the Palace.

The Shadow Pantomime will commence at dusk, on the great stage in the Centre Transept. The ludicrous effects must be seen to be appreciated.

Some amusing novelties in Juvenile Recreations will be introduced, and new features in illumination and decoration will be exhibited. The Picture Gallery will be open every day. The Musical Entertainments will comprise selections by the celebrated Orchestral Band of the Company, increased in number for the holidays, and performances on the Great Festival Organ.

The Cotton Machinery will be in motion daily. The doors of the Palace will be opened at Nine this day, and ample time will be allowed for visitors proceeding to the Palace in the evening, that the accommodation by railway may not be overtaxed.

Admission as usual, One Shilling; children under Twelve, Sixpence.  
The admission this day (Saturday) will be Half-a-crown; children, One Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—THE BEST PANTOMIME OF THE SEASON.—Nelson Lee's SHADOW PANTOMIME at the Crystal Palace.—Daily at Half-past Four.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The GREAT CHRISTMAS TREE in the Central Transept is now furnished with every requirement for Family Christmas Trees and Juvenile Presents. NOTICE. It will be illuminated at dusk THIS DAY.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—NOW OPEN. FANCY FAIR the whole length of the Palace. An immense Collection of Articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Great importation of FOREIGN ARTICLES of all descriptions, suitable for presents.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The largest collection of every production in Europe may be selected from.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—SKATING on the ORNAMENTAL LAKES.—The best ice anywhere. Skates and refreshments may be had on the ground. N.B. The Royal Humane Society's ice-men are in attendance.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—HALF-A-GUINRA SEASON TICKETS, available for the Christmas Festivities, and until 30th April, 1861, may be had at the entrances.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, January 6.—THE GREAT CHRISTMAS REVELS, JUVENILE FESTIVAL, and GIANTIC FANCY FAIR, will be continued daily. The Shadow Pantomime each afternoon, at half-past four. Admission 1s.; children 6d. Saturday 2s. 6d.; children 1s. Season tickets free.

Sunday open at 1.30, to shareholders, gratuitously by tickets.

**THE PANTOMIMES and CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.**—W. R. SAMS has the best PRIVATE BOXES at all theatres, to be LET, by the night. Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street, S.W.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE.**—TWO RENTERS' FREE ADMISSIONS, admitting the purchaser to all public performances to the dress circle, the upper boxes or pit until September the 30th, 1861, and the Grand Dress Circle on the 30th, 1861, and the Grand Dress Circle on the 30th, 1861.  
Address "G. W.," 3, Walcot-place West, Kensington, S.W.



## THE Educational Registry.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL particulars of the following Appointments** Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the **GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.**  
*Notice.*—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**LECTURER on ELOCUTION and SINGING.** Must treat the subjects in a practical manner, expound the capabilities of the voice and its cultivation, and treat of the arts in all their bearings and details. Address, stating terms, Box 1575, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**VICE-PRINCIPAL for the Metropolitan Training Institution;** must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, unmarried, and in holy orders, to assist in the College services, and in the religious instruction of the students; views evangelical. Salary 200*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1580, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL MASTERSHIP in a first-class school.** Must be capable of instructing in the highest Greek and Latin authors, and used to Latin composition. Salary 100*l.*, board and residence. Box 1582, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**CLASSICAL MASTER.** In addition to high college testimonials, it is desirable that candidates should have had experience in teaching. Salary (without residence) 120*l.*. Address, inclosing testimonials, Box 1584, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SECOND CLASSICAL MASTER and Assistant Chaplain,** in a naval school, near London. Salary to commence at 160*l.*, with board and apartments. Application to be made on or before December 31. Box 1586, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH MASTER in a school near London,** four mornings a week. Must undergo an examination in French. Address, stating experience, salary, &c., Box 1588, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SUPERIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER,** in a first class school, twenty miles from London. A graduate of London, in communion with an orthodox Dissenting Church, would be preferred; he must also be competent to take middle classics. A liberal salary will be given. Box 1590, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL MASTER,** in a Surrey grammar school, will be required; also to take middle classics. A graduate of London or Dublin, and a Dissenter preferred. Salary commencing at 80*l.*. Number of pupils about 60. There are four resident masters; all take their share in the general routine, and all are treated as members of the family. Box 1592, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER in a school for music, writing, mapping, and English,** to junior classes. A good salary and comfortable home insured. Box 1594, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER for a Westmoreland grammar school.** Must be qualified to teach reading, writing, and accounts, with English grammar and geography; knowledge of Latin is also required. Salary 40*l.*. Box 1596, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT MASTER,** fully competent, to prepare boys in Latin and French, for the Oxford Examinations of the Middle-class Schools. Address, stating age, salary, &c. Box 1598, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR,** to teach four boys (the eldest 10) a sound English education. The locality is a farmhouse in a village 4 miles from a good market-town in Yorkshire. Must be able to teach music. Terms on application. Box 1600, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Required a graduate of one of the universities to teach in a private family (five days a week) the elements of a liberal education. Box 1602, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR,** in a superior school, to give exact and thorough instruction in classics, French, and the usual branches of an English education. Must possess a gentlemanly address, and be a good disciplinarian. Address, stating age, salary, references, &c., Box 1604, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR in a private school** near Liverpool. Must be able to instruct the upper classes in mathematics, and willing to superintend out of school hours. Salary 70*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1606, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR required in a respectable boarding school in Yorkshire.** Must be efficient. Address, with testimonials, Box 1608, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH TEACHER wanted,** in a boarding school for young gentlemen, to teach French, German, and drawing. Box 1610, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FOREIGN TEACHER (Swiss preferred),** capable of teaching French and German; junior classics and music would be an acquisition. Box 1612, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH and GERMAN ASSISTANT.** Required at the end of January a French gentleman; must also speak English fluently. Salary for the first year 40 guineas, with board and separate apartment. Box 1614, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL ASSISTANT** (resident) in a first-class boarding-school. Must be a firm though kind disciplinarian. Salary 50*l.*, board and residence. Box 1616, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR MASTER.** Required a young man of gentlemanly address and tact. Must be a member of the Church of England. The situation would suit one preparing for college. Salary about 30*l.*. Box 1618, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR ASSISTANT CLASSICAL MASTER,** in a school near London. Required only in February. Out of school duty on alternate days. Box 1620, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THIRD MASTER in a private school** to undertake the junior Latin and English departments, and to assist in the general routine. Facilities for private study. Box 1622, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER (resident) in a** clergyman's school, near London, of fifty boarders, sons of gentlemen. Must possess experience, be proficient in arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and trigonometry, and have a fair knowledge of classics. Stipend 100*l.* with board, lodging, and laundry. A gentleman desirous of holy orders preferred. Box 1624, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a boarding school** near Northampton, to teach mathematics, mensuration, land surveying, algebra, arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, and English generally. Salary 35*l.* to 40*l.*. Box 1626, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a classical school.** Must be a good mathematician, and willing to assist in the school work; a graduate preferred. Box 1628, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT MASTER in a school near** Liverpool, of about 25 boys (14 being boarders), to teach Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and the rudiments of classical literature. Must be a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; possessed of gentlemanly manners, and not over 35 years of age. Salary 70*l.*, with board and lodging. Box 1630, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT (resident) in a boarding school,** age 24 to 30, to teach middle Latin and English; no writing nor arithmetic. Must be able to refer to an employer with whom he has resided at least twelve months in a similar capacity. Box 1632, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, in a boarding school.** He must be a good penman, grammarian, and arithmetician. Box 1634, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, in a school.** Salary from 30*l.* to 50*l.*, to depend on experience and ability. Box 1636, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, in a Nottingham academy,** to teach the lower division of the school. A general English education required; one, however, preferred who can teach Latin. Residence in the house. Salary moderate. Box 1638, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a school; about 23 years of** age; used to tuition and well qualified for general duties. Salary 50*l.*. Box 1640, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT, to undertake the general** routine duties of a boarding school, near Leeds. Must be a Protestant, and able to teach French, German, music, and junior Latin. Salary 50*l.* to 60*l.*. Address, stating age and references, Box 1642, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a small grammar school in** Worcestershire. Required a gentlemanly young man to assist generally. Address, stating salary, age, qualifications, and references, Box 1644, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT in a commercial and classical** school. Must be thoroughly competent to assist in every department of an English education, and to take charge of a Latin class. Locality Hertfordshire. Box 1646, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL in a Worcestershire** grammar-school; age about 16. Premium for three years 50*l.*. He will be instructed in the subjects necessary for matriculation in the University of London, or for the Senior Middle-class Examinations. Box 1648, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER and MISTRESS of parochial** school in the Isle of Angelsey. A knowledge of Welsh desirable; must be certificated. Salary 75*l.*, with house, coal, and gas. Box 1650, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER and MISTRESS of a mixed** national school in Denbighshire. Master to be certificated; mistress to be a good needlewoman and cutter-out; a knowledge of Welsh desirable. Salary 35*l.*, pence about 35*l.*, house and garden. Box 1652, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD GOVERNESS of a college near** London. Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist. Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100*l.*, with conditional increase to 120*l.*. Box 1654, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HEAD GOVERNESS of a college in** Scotland. Must have received a very superior education, and be a good arithmetician and linguist; Latin and Italian important. Candidates to be sound members of the Church of England. Salary 100*l.*, with conditional increase to 120*l.*. Box 1656, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a farmhouse.** Required a young lady, not under 20, to instruct four children in a sound English education, with music and singing, and to assist in the management of their wardrobes. Address, stating age, salary, and references, Box 1658, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS (under 30), required in a** widower's family, to instruct two girls (14 and 10) in sound English, Parisian French, and music. Salary 30*l.*. Box 1660, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a ladies' school; must** have some experience and be well qualified to impart a sound English education, with arithmetic, music, singing, and French, and be also a member of the Established Church. Address, stating salary, age, reference, &c., Box 1662, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a ladies' school in the** suburbs of London; must be qualified to give lessons in music, and to share in the superintendence of the pupils during the hours of recreation. Box 1664, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS, in a small school in** Warwickshire, to teach English, French, drawing, music, and the rudiments of Latin. A foreigner preferred. Salary 25*l.* to 30*l.*. Box 1666, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to educate eight girls (ages 6 to** 16) in a farmhouse, situated 3 miles from a good town in Kent; must be at least 23 years of age, a member of the Established Church, of Evangelical principles, and capable of teaching English thoroughly, arithmetic, French, music, singing, and needlework. Salary 24*l.*. Box 1668, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a London tradesman's** family, to teach English, French, music, and drawing, and to take the entire charge of four girls (ages 7 to 15). A comfortable home and liberal salary. Box 1670, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a ladies' school near Lon-** don. Must be able to teach English thoroughly, to assist in music and singing, and to converse in French. Age about 30. Applicants to state age, terms, &c. Box 1672, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS to instruct four children from** the age of 10 downwards. Must speak French fluently, and be well grounded in music; must also be willing to make herself useful in the family. A comfortable home in a quiet village ten miles from London. Address, stating qualification and salary expected, Box 1674, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a widower's family to** instruct two little girls aged 7 and 12. Must be a member of the Church of England; age not under 25. Superior English and French, with good music and drawing, required. Address, stating terms, parentage, experience, &c., Box 1676, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS, to instruct three children in** a sound English education, and to take the charge of one 3 years of age; must be a good pianist; age about 30 preferred. Box 1678, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Devonshire school, to** teach English generally, also music and French; age not under 24. Box 1680, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire farmhouse,** to instruct four young children in a good plain English education, with music. Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 1682, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS (English or Foreign) in a** ladies' boarding and day school. Good music and French indispensable. A comfortable home and moderate salary. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1684, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct** five little girls in sound English, with music, singing, and French, and to take charge of their wardrobes. Address, stating age, salary, and references, Box 1686, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a tradesman's family, to** instruct four children in a sound English education, with music, singing, French, and drawing; will have also to take charge of pupils and their wardrobes. A Dissenter preferred. Box 1688, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct** four children in a sound English education, with music and French, and to take charge of their wardrobes. Must be a good pianist. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1690, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS of some experience required** in a ladies' school. Must be well qualified to impart an English education, with arithmetic and French, and to assist in music to junior pupils. Address, stating salary, age, &c., Box 1692, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS in a Lincolnshire farmhouse,** to take the entire charge of four young children and their wardrobes. Must be a member of the Church of England. Address, stating age and salary, Box 1694, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**DAILY GOVERNESS.** Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath. Must be experienced, and able to teach English, French, and music thoroughly; also rudimentary drawing. Box 1696, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, not** under 30 years of age, is required in a Church of England College (for ladies) near London. Must be competent to teach arithmetic to advanced pupils, also to give instruction in drawing, pianoforte, and singing. Box 1698, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS, to** teach a sound English education and French with good accent in a family. Must be a good musician and of strict Church of England principles. Box 1700, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNESS (Protestant), in** a Devonshire School. Required a young Parisienne, capable of teaching a junior class, but more especially of conversing with the pupils generally. In return she will receive a good English education, and find a happy home. Box 1702, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNESS for a Sussex** school. Must be single, a native of France, a Protestant, and possess a good knowledge of English. Salary 60*l.*, with residence only. Application to be made in French, translated into English. Box 1704, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH and MUSIC GOVERNESS** (resident) for a ladies' college; age not under 23. The language must have been acquired on the Continent; be spoken fluently, and taught grammatically. Box 1706, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GERMAN GOVERNESS (resident) in a** ladies' boarding school. Must understand music and singing. Age not under 24. Box 1708, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MORNING GOVERNESS, in the western** suburbs of London; one who can devote three hours in the morning to instruct a young lady, aged 7, in the rudiments of education and music. Terms must be moderate. Box 1710, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TEACHER in a ladies' school, to under-** take the general routine duties. Address, stating qualifications, &c. Box 1712, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**TEACHER** in a girls' school in the suburbs of London; salary 25*l*. with board, lodging, and washing. Must be a member of the Church of England, a good disciplinarian, and able to instruct in English thoroughly, music, and elementary French. Box 1714, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR TEACHER** in a ladies' school near Brixton. Required one who is capable of conversing in French, a good pianist, and not under 20. Remuneration, board, residence, laundress, and lessons in drawing from a professor once a week. Box 1716, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL** in a ladies' school in Devonshire, to superintend the musical practice of the juniors, and receive an English education, with French, music and laundress on half terms (about 25 guineas). Age between 14 and 20. Box 1718, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS** to two girls, aged 9 and 5; and two boys, aged 7 and 3. Will have to take charge of their education, &c., and wardrobe. Must be a Churchwoman, an early riser, and of ladylike address, &c. Box 1720, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

### EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.  
*Notice.*—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**AS ENGLISH and MATHEMATICAL MASTER** (non-resident); age 28. Teaches arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, with the analysis and structure of the English language, &c.; has been in a Birkenhead school for five years and a half. Salary 120*l*. Box 3129, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN and MUSIC MASTER**: is able also to teach French and the rudiments of Spanish and Italian. Age 24; has been two years in Germany. Salary not under 60*l*. if resident. Box 3141, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT MASTER** in town or country; age 25. Teaches German, French, gymnastics, and fencing; five years' experience in tuition, one year in France and one in England. Salary 40*l*. to 50*l*. Box 3143, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NON-RESIDENT MASTER**; age 26, and married. Teaches classics, mathematics, rudiments of French and English generally; was educated in Christ's Hospital, London. Salary 100*l*. Box 3145, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING MASTER** in ladies' and gentlemen's schools in or near London; age 30. Teaches drawing and painting, French, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, and general English. Has had ten years' experience. Terms moderate. Box 3147, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER of a commercial or public school**, or as Second or Third Master of a good grammar school; age 29; married; experience 17 years. Sound teacher and efficient disciplinarian. Terms moderate. Printed testimonials on application at the Critic Office. Box 3149, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER (non-resident) in a school**, or Visiting Tutor; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (High Senior Optime), 21 years of age, and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Box 3151, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER of a National school** in North Wales; age 22. Is certificated, and has had some years' experience in teaching. Salary not under 30*l*, excluding the Government grant and the children's pension. Box 3153, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER** in London or Paris, by an M.A. of a northern University, in which he carried the highest mathematical honours of his year. Teaches French, Italian, and the elements of German. Age 25. Box 3155, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER**. Good Greek and Latin, thorough English, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra to the Binomial Theorem. Has had good experience in tuition; reference to last employer. London preferred. Box 3157, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR by an Oxford man**, previously head of his school, and now reading for ordination; possesses unexceptionable testimonials. High classics, junior mathematics, &c. If resident, clergyman's house preferred. Terms moderate. Box 3159, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a gentleman's family** (non-resident), or lecturer in a school or college, of history and belles lettres. Advertiser is a graduate and first prizeman; can speak French and teach with facility. Is at present engaged in preparing pupils for the public examinations. Box 3161, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family or first-class school**. Is a native of Germany, 30 years of age, and teaches German, French, and music. Would not object to go abroad. Box 3163, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN TUTOR**, in a family or school. Speaks German with the Hanoverian accent. Age 32. Speaks French fluently; graduated in classics and mathematics; has had great experience. Terms according to circumstances. Box 3165, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR**. A Fellow of Cambridge reads with pupils at his rooms near Russell-square. Box 3167, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL TUTOR**, by a Graduate of Cambridge, a high Wrangler, and Fellow of his College. Receives pupils at his rooms (near Piccadilly) to prepare them for Cambridge, the army, Civil Service, &c. Box 3169, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSIC and GERMAN TEACHER**. Is also able to teach French. Advertiser is a native of Germany, a Protestant, and has had three years' experience in tuition (one year in England). Age 24. Salary 60*l*. with board and residence. Box 3171, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR** to prepare pupils for the Civil Horse Guards, and Woolwich examinations; age 29. Teaches classics, mathematics, English, French, and German (the latter acquired on the Continent). Terms 2*s*. 6*d*. an hour, or by agreement. Box 3173, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR** till the end of January; in or near London preferred; age 22. Teaches classics, composition, prose and verse, French, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and English generally. Terms, if resident, 2*s*. 6*d*. per week, if non-resident 4*s*. Box 3175, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR**. Teaches drawing, painting, &c., German, and French. Has had many years' experience (five in a nobleman's family); age 40. Salary 100*l*. non-resident. Box 3177, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR TEACHER** in a select school or private family; age 17. Has been 12 months as master in a village school; capable of teaching English, rudiments of French, natural philosophy, and drawing. Box 3179, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER**; age 24. Teaches English generally, middle classics, and mathematics. Experience four years. Salary 40*l*. to 45*l*. Box 3181, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER or TUTOR**. In or near London, or the north of England preferred; age 23. Teaches French, mathematics (as far as conics), moderate classics, and the analysis and structure of the English language. Salary not under 50*l*. if resident. Box 3183, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school**; age 25. Teaches classics, English generally, junior French and mathematics; four years' experience. Salary 50*l*. Good references and testimonials. Box 3185, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a school**. Advertiser possesses considerable experience in tuition, and is competent to undertake classics, French (acquired in France), English generally, and Euclid. Box 3187, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a school**, or tutor in a family, to teach English and writing, and to assist in the drawing department. Has experience in tuition, and possesses the character of being kind and affectionate to his pupils. Salary from 30*l*. to 40*l*. with board and residence. Box 3189, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** where the children are young. Teaches English, French, music, and rudimentary drawing. Has had eight years' experience; age 28. Salary not less than 50*l*. Box 3191, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** (a midland county preferred); age 24. Teaches English, French, music, and drawing. Has had six years' experience. Salary 25*l*. to 30*l*. Box 3193, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience; age 21. Salary 20*l*. Box 3195, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** where the children are young. Teaches French and music, with the usual branches of an English education; is accustomed to tuition, and is willing to take charge of pupils' wardrobes. Age 21. Salary 22*l*. Box 3197, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; age 31. Teaches music, French, German, drawing, and painting; has had 10 years' experience. Salary from 55*l*. to 60*l*. Box 3199, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children**, under 12 years of age preferred. Teaches thorough English, piano, French (pure accent), and drawing in different styles. Has been accustomed to the entire charge of children and their wardrobes. Age 22. Salary 20*l*. Box 3201, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family** to children under 14 years of age. She instructs in music, French, drawing, and English generally. Age 25. Salary 25 to 40 guineas. Box 3203, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, to instruct and take charge of children; age 20. Teaches English, with the rudiments of French, and music. Salary 12*l*. to 15*l*. Unexceptionable references. Box 3205, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, to children under 10 years of age. Is qualified to impart a plain English education, with the rudiments of music. Age 21. Salary 12*l*. A farmhouse preferred. Box 3207, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, where a plain education is required, or as mistress of a girls' school; age 25. Can be well recommended from two previous situations. Would not object to the duties of companion to a lady. Box 3209, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, to one or two children, under 10 years of age, in a gentleman's family; or Assistant Teacher in a school; London or its vicinity preferred, but not indispensable. Teaches music and French, with the usual routine of an English education. Advertiser is 25 years of age, and the daughter of a deceased clergyman; has considerable experience in tuition; will be open to a re-engagement the early part of January, or earlier, if requisite. Salary 30*l*. Unexceptionable references can be given. Box 3211, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children**, in a family going to any foreign country, by a well-educated young lady. Her qualifications are thorough English and music, with the rudiments of French. She would not object to make herself generally useful. Box 3213, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children**. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of German. Age 19. Salary not under 10*l*. Box 3215, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; children under 12 years of age preferred. Teaches English thoroughly, the piano, French, (acquired in France), and drawing in different styles; would be willing to take charge of pupils' wardrobes. Age 22. Salary 25*l*. Box 3217, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; the South preferred; age 22. Teaches the usual branches of an English education, with dancing, and the elements of music and singing. Has been mistress of an infant school, and for three years had a school of her own. Salary not less than 20 guineas. Box 3219, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, to educate and take the entire charge of a widower's family, by a Lady of superior attainments; age 30. Can give the highest testimonials for ability and economy. Salary 40*l*. Box 3221, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or family**; age 28. Teaches German, and French (acquired in Paris), German and French classic literature, and the rudiments of drawing. Is accustomed to teaching. No objection to go to any part of the globe. Salary not under 40*l*. Box 3223, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, in a family or school, to teach young ladies who are advanced in their studies. Attainments, English, French, Italian, drawing in various styles, music, and several kinds of fancy work; age 34. Salary from 40*l*. to 60*l*. Has been much abroad. Box 3225, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** where the children are young, Brighton or Oxford preferred; or to accompany a family to Paris. Age 23. Can impart an English education in all its branches, with music and plain needlework. Salary from 20*l*. to 25*l*.; would be willing to assist in other ways not menial. Box 3227, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**. Teaches English generally (is conversant with its literature), fluent French, drawing in crayons and water colours, and all kinds of needlework. Has had considerable experience in tuition; age 47. No salary required. Would not object to a companionship. Box 3229, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, in a family or small boarding school; Lincolnshire, or any of the neighbouring counties, preferred. Teaches English generally, the first principles of music and French, also plain and fancy needlework. Salary 25*l*. to 30*l*. Box 3231, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to two or three young children**; Middlesex, or the adjoining counties, preferred. Teaches English thoroughly, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Has experience in tuition; age 23. Salary 20*l*. to 35*l*. Box 3233, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children** under 10 years of age. Can impart a sound English education, with the rudiments of music. Has had long experience at home; age 25. Salary about 15 guineas. Box 3235, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; age 22. Can impart a thorough English education, with French, music, and dancing. Is accustomed to teaching. Salary 15*l*. or 20*l*. Box 3237, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or in a good school**; age 29. Teaches French, German, English, and drawing. Is a native of Switzerland, and has eight years' experience in England. Salary from 40*l*. to 50*l*. Box 3239, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS**, daily or hourly. Is well acquainted with the elements and literature of English, conversant with French, Spanish, Italian, German, and Latin, can draw and paint well, and compose rapidly and correctly. Age 32; is a widow, and has a boy eight years of age. Terms one shilling per hour. Would be happy to act as amanuensis, copyist, or reader. Box 3241, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family** where the children are under twelve years of age. Teaches English and the rudiments of French, German, and music. Has had four years' experience in tuition. Salary 20*l*. and laundry expenses. Box 3243, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; age 22. Teaches English thoroughly, music, singing, and French to beginners. Has experience in tuition. Salary 25*l*. The country preferred. Box 3245, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; age 22. Teaches music, French, and drawing, with English generally. A Nursery Governess not objected to. Salary 20*l*, but this is not a consideration. Box 3247, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**, or Teacher in a school. Is competent to teach English, music, the rudiments of French, and singing. Not having been out before, a comfortable home would be more valued than salary. Box 3249, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family**; no objection to go abroad; age 23. Teaches English, French, music, drawing, singing, Italian, and German. Is accustomed to teaching. Salary 30 guineas. Box 3251, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a finishing school** near London, or in a private family; age 25. Teaches French, German, English, Italian, Latin, classical music, &c. is accustomed to tuition. Salary in a school 30*l*. or 60*l*. in a family 8*l*. Box 3253, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS** where the pupils are not very young. Teaches good English, German, French, and music; has had long experience in gentlemen's families; age 28. Salary liberal. Has lived in Paris and Germany. Box 3255, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY, MORNING, or AFTERNOON GOVERNESS** in or near London. Is fully competent to teach English thoroughly, French (acquired abroad), the rudiments of German, and first-class music and singing. Age 24. Terms 1*s*. 6*d*. per hour, less if not the whole day. Box 3257, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS**, at the West-end of London, by a lady who has had eight years' experience in tuition. Is well qualified to teach English generally, French (acquired in Paris), music, singing, and the rudiments of German and drawing. One engagement of five years' duration. Remuneration not less than 70*l*. Box 3259, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS on the Continent**, either in a family or school, by a lady of high principles; age 24. Box 3261, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS** in a school. Is fully competent to impart a sound English education, including writing, arithmetic, and the use of the globe. Age 40. Salary 40*l*. Box 3263, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS** in or near Islington, Holloway, and Camden-town; age 28. Teaches English on Pestalozzian principles, music, French, and elementary drawing. Pupils about 12 years of age preferred. Terms according to time and distance. Box 3265, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING GOVERNESS** by a young lady who has had some years experience in tuition, and is competent to instruct in English generally, French, drawing, dancing, music, and singing. Terms moderate. References to parents of pupils. Box 3267, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS;** age 20. Is qualified to impart a thorough English education, with French, music, dancing, and the rudiments of German and drawing. Has not had any previous engagement. The localities of Eaton-square or Brompton preferred. Box 3269, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS** in the neighbourhoods of Eaton-square or Brompton; age 26. Is competent to teach thorough English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of Italian and drawing. Is now seeking her first engagement. Box 3271, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS** in a school or family (non-resident); age 29; was a pupil of Jules Benedict. Terms 2*l* 6*d*. per lesson. Box 3273, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL or GENERAL GOVERNESS** on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, by a young lady who has had some years' experience in tuition, and is competent to instruct in English generally, French, drawing, dancing, music, and singing. Terms moderate. Box 3275, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS;** town preferred. Teaches French (acquired in Paris), good music, drawing, singing, normal training, and Kindergarten occupations. Fifteen years' experience. Delicate or nervous children not objected to. Salary from 50*l*. to 60*l*. Box 3277, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DRAWING and PAINTING GOVERNESS.** Advertiser has had great experience in teaching these accomplishments, and wishes to obtain a few additional pupils. Would be happy to give lessons to a lady in return for advanced lessons in French. References exchanged. Box 3279, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH TEACHER** in a good school. Is a native of France; a Protestant, &c.; 30 years of age. Has had many years' experience in good schools. Salary not under 40 guineas, and laundry expenses. Box 3281, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS;** age 23. Teaches English thoroughly, also the rudiments of French and music. No objection to take entire charge of children, and to make herself generally useful. Salary about 15*l*. Box 3283, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS** in the North of England; age 16. Is now leaving school. Can impart a good plain useful English education. Salary 10*l*. Box 3285, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**, where the children are young. Teaches English, the rudiments of music, and plain and fancy needlework; age 24. Box 3287, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.** Is able to teach English thoroughly to young children, and willing to undertake the entire charge of them and their wardrobes. Has had three years' experience. Salary 18*l*; age 25. Box 3289, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS** where the children are under 10 years of age. Teaches English thoroughly, but no accomplishments. Has considerable experience; age 38. A comfortable home of more importance than salary. Box 3291, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**, in North Lincolnshire; age 27. Teaches plain English; has been accustomed to teaching. Salary 15*l*. Box 3293, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS;** age 20. Teaches German thoroughly, with the rudiments of music and singing. Advertiser is a native of Hanover, and a Protestant. Salary not less than 18*l*, laundry and travelling expenses. Box 3295, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS;** age 38. Is competent to instruct in English, the rudiments of French, and music. Terms moderate. Box 3297, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**THE HEAD MASTER** of the KING'S SCHOOL, WORCESTER, sometime Scholar of Exeter and University Colleges, Oxford, Hertford Scholar 1847, Ireland Scholar 1849, takes TWELVE BOARDERS to be prepared for the Public Services, the Universities, &c., &c. Several of his pupils have gained Open Scholarships, or passed Woolwich and other Examinations with distinguished success. The School is endowed with Four Scholarships at Oxford, of the annual value of 37*l*. each. There will be two or three vacancies after the Christmas holidays. Terms 80 guineas a year, including school fees, &c. Apply to Rev. MAURICE DAY, M.A., School House, College-green, Worcester.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL, DOLLAR, N.B.**—The Lord-Lieutenant and the Sheriff of the County of Clackmannan, and the other Parliamentary Trustees of this School, are enabled, from its very ample endowment by the late Mr. McNab, of Stoney, to offer a thorough EDUCATION for a very moderate annual charge. It contains an elementary and a collegiate school, and the course of study under the Principal, Professors, and Masters, is the most comprehensive in the country. The course of civil engineering, by Professor Lindsay, is allowed by the Secretary of State to qualify candidates for the engineer establishment of India. Dr. Lindsay has accommodation in his official residence for pupils and students. The session extends from Sept. 29th till Aug. 4th. Dollar, N.B., Dec. 2.

**ALLESLEY PARK COLLEGE,** WARWICKSHIRE, affords a high EDUCATION on Christian principles, and with very superior accommodation, for moderate terms. A Pestalozzian School for little boys is attached. Full papers may be had of the director, THOMAS WYLES.

**UNITED SERVICE COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY,** for preparing the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen for the ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, also, for the purposes of a first-rate General and Scientific Education.

Principal—HENRY CHARLES BURNET, LL.D. The terms, which are moderate, may be obtained by application to Dr. BURNET, at the College, for twenty years the Head-Master of the Royal Naval and Military Academy at Gosport.

**ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, CRIEFF, PERTSHIRE,** for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

Principal—The Rev. A. Lendrum, M.A.  
Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Lendrum.  
Head-Governess—Miss Waite.  
Drawing and Assistant-Governess—Miss Allinson.  
Music and Assistant-Governess—Miss Bartleman.  
German and Music—Fraülein Luther.  
French and Music—Mademoiselle Dupoux.  
Singing and Theory of Music—Mr. H. R. Chamberlain.  
Dancing, Exercises, &c.—Mr. Laing.  
Physician—Matt. B. Gardner, Esq., M.D.

The next Term will commence on Saturday, the 12th of January. For Prospectuses, Examination Papers, and further particulars, apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL.

**ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, North-end, Fulham, London, S.W.,** for the EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES.

Principal—Rev. Alexander Lendrum, M.A.  
Vice-Principal—Rev. Frederick Taunton, M.A.  
Lady Superintendent—Mrs. Taunton.  
Head-Governess—Miss G. de W. Cater.  
Assistant-Governess—(Rev. Th. Marzall, Examiner in French at Eton College)

"German"—Herr Th. Matthay.  
"Italian"—Signor Giuseppe Guazzaroni.  
"Piano and Theory of Music"—Italian Tutor to H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, the present Queen of England.

"Sacred & Choral"—Mr. Fredk. Eavestaff.  
"Singing"—Rev. Thos. Helmore, Precentor of the Chapel Royal.  
"Italian Singing"—Signor Raphaelo Palmerini.

"Drawing and Painting"—(Mr. Henry Warren, President of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colour.)  
"Dancing"—(M. Louis d'Egville and Mr. Laing.)

Medical Attendant—Edward Halford Esq., M.D., and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on Tuesday, the 2nd of January.

For Prospectuses and further particulars apply to the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, or the Rev. the VICE-PRINCIPAL.

**LEICESTER COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.** With special advantages for the Sons of Clergymen. Head Master—The Rev. A. Hill, M.A.

Assistant Masters: The Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, M.A. The Rev. H. D. Millett, B.A. The Rev. J. G. Packer, B.A.

Mr. S. Bull, English Master. Mr. Callard, French Master. Herr Schneider, German Master. Dr. Bernays, Lecturer on Chemistry.

Terms for the Sons of Clergymen: Under 12 years of age ..... 30 guineas per annum. Above 12 years of age ..... 35 guineas per annum. Washing, 3 guineas.

The course of instruction comprises a sound training in classics and mathematics, with all the essentials of a good English education.

There are Exhibitions of 25*l*. a year, tenable at either University, or at Dublin.

A prospectus, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Head Master.

**HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** near Milnthorpe, Westmorland.

Head Master—Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Boarders are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30*l*, 35*l*, or 40*l*. per annum, according to age. Seven Exhibitions, of different values, from about 20*l*. to 100*l*. a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

**A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Double** First-class-man at Oxford and late Examiner at the India-house, RECEIVES at the Rectory, seven miles from London, a few PUPILS for the Army, University, Civil Service, &c.

Address "Rev. Dr. GILES," Perivale Rectory, Ealing, W.

**EDUCATION, Sea side, Dover.** BURLINGTON HOUSE CLASSICAL, Matematical, and Commercial SCHOOL. A happy home, parental care, and sound, moral, religious, and intellectual training insured. Situation beautiful, locality healthy, residence commodious, and of good elevation. Number limited, individual attention, and superior domestic comforts. French and German by eminent professors. Special care taken of pupils in weak health or of delicate constitution.

Address "Rev. M. A.," Principal.

**PREPARATION for CAMBRIDGE.**—A married Clergyman, Wrangler and Scholar, PREPARES a few young men, not under 17, for MATHEMATICAL HONOURS. Terms 100 guineas per annum.

Particulars and references from "X. Y.," Hinton House, near Horndean, Hants.

**A DAILY TUTOR OFFERS** his SERVICES to give instruction in the morning or evening, at moderate terms, to junior pupils in English and Latin. Has been long accustomed to the teaching of little boys.

Address Mr. W. HARRIS, jun., 65, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

**TUITION.—WANTED,** by a Third Class-man of Oxford (in Moderations and the Final School of Literæ Humaniores), a situation as ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, or as Tutor in a private family. The highest testimonials can be given.

Address "X. Y. Z.," Post-office, Gisborne, Skinton-in-Craven.

**SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED,** immediately, an ASSISTANT TEACHER, in the Girls' School at the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, Brixton-hill, Surrey, competent to teach English thoroughly, music, and classifying. Age between 20 and 25, and a member of the Established Church. A good disciplinarian is absolutely necessary.

Applications to be in writing to the Committee, at this office, with testimonials, before the 12th of January 1861. Office, 2, Walbrook, E.C. E. F. LEEKS, Sec.

## MUSIC.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter** Hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, January 11, will be performed HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABEUS. Tickets, 3*s*, 5*s*, and 10*s*, each, at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

**MR. HOWARD GLOVER'S GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT** will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 9, 1861, at St. James's Hall. Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Silas Reeves, and a host of talent will appear.

**MR. JOHN PARRY** is compelled to withdraw for a few nights from Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, in consequence of family bereavement. Will reappear on Monday evening next December 31. Royal Gallery of Illustration.

**GREENWICH.**—Mme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mr. Silas Reeves, Miss Palmer, Miss Poole, Mr. J. L. Hutton, Miss Arabella Goddard, the London Quintet, &c., will appear at Mr. HENRY KILLICK MORLEY'S CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 2, 1861.

Tickets may now be obtained at Mr. MORLEY'S, Music Warehouses, Croom's-hill, Greenwich, and Brunswick-place (opposite the Railway Station), Blackheath. The plan of the Hall to be seen at Greenwich only.

Admission, centre stalls, 5*s*; family tickets to admit five to stalls, 21*s*; reserved seats, 3*s*; unreserved, 2*s*.

**M. VIEUXTEMPS.—MONDAY** POPULAR CONCERTS.—The next CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1861, on which occasion the celebrated violinist M. Vieuxtemps (who has been expressly engaged for these concerts) will make his first appearance in London, after an absence of eight years. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard; violin, M. Vieuxtemps; violoncello, Signor Platti; vocalists, Miss Lascelles and Miss Augusta Thompson. Conductor, M. Benedict.

Sofa stalls, 5*s*; balcony, 3*s*; unreserved seats, 1*s*; at Chappell and Co.'s, 20, New Bond-street.

**BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.—St. JAMES'S HALL.**—The original BUCKLEY SERENADERS, and Miss JULIA GORDON (from 58*s*, Broadway, New York, U.S.) beg respectfully to announce that they will repeat their new and original entertainment EVERY EVENING during the week at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Doors open at half-past seven, to commence at eight; and during the Christmas Holidays a Day Performance every Wednesday at three. Doors open at half-past two.—Stalls, 3*s*; arch, 2*s*; gallery, 1*s*. Places can be secured at the libraries and music-sellers'; and at Mr. Austin's ticket-office, at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly (W.), which is open from ten till five.—Great attraction for the Holidays.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

The great Pantomime of BLUE BEARD, universally pronounced to be the hit of the season. Never surpassed for magnificence of Scenery, Costumes, Decorations, Dances, Processions, and surpassing beauty of the Fairy Transformation Scene.

Increasing popularity of THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. Miss Louisa Pyne every evening until further notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Management find it necessary to announce to their Patrons that it will be impossible for a few nights at Christmas to perform Balfe's eminently successful Opera with the Grand Pantomime. The time in representation and scenic preparation required for a Harlequinade of such magnitude renders this temporary suspension of the Brilliant Opera imperative. Boxes and places will continue to be booked daily at the Box-office for its reproduction at an early date.

Commence at Seven; Doors open at Half-past Six. Monday, Dec. 31, and during the week, THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. H. Corri. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. After which the grand Oriental Comic Pantomime of BLUE BEARD; the opening written by J. V. Bridgman; supported by a combination of talent unequalled in the annals of pantomimic art. Mr. W. H. Payne, Harry Boleno, Harry Payne, Hildyard, Milano, Fred. Payne, Tanner, J. Barnes; the Zellinskis, Clara Morgan, and Mmes. Boleno.

The pantomime produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. The morning performances each week, Wednesday and Saturday, at two o'clock.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME.**—With Elaborate Title. Most respectfully dedicated to all classes of society, by E. C. CROGER, Author and Composer of "HURRAH, BRAVE VOLUNTEERS!" Humbly and most respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the British Rifle Volunteers; also, "WE WELCOME THEE BACK TO THY NATIVE SHORE;" most respectfully dedicated to Miss Florence Nightingale.

Each of the above songs are of that rare quality seldom to be met with, viz., simplicity and beauty; the melodies are truly original, so easy that, when once heard, they cannot be forgotten. The words are of that chaste description they may be read by all, from the youngest child to the most elderly lady or gentleman, and invariably leave on the mind a delightful sensation of mirth, nobleness, and virtue. Either of the above published at 2*d*. 6*d*.

If it is intended to purchase a Musical Instrument of any description, by all means send for T. CROGER'S List before you buy. 483, Oxford-street, London, W.C.

**THE TIMES, Post, or Globe POSTED** the evening of publication, at 2*s*. a quarter; *Herald* or *Critic*, 3*s*; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 1*s*.; *The Times*, second edition, 3*s*; ditto, second day, 1*s*. 6*d*. Answers required and orders prepaid.—JAMES BARKEE, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank. Established thirty years.

**HYDROPATHY.—SADBROOK PARK,** near RICHMOND, Surrey.—This Establishment is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of the present Proprietor, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin., Author of "Hydrophaty; or, Hygienic Medicine," 2nd edit., John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

The Turkish Bath on the premises under Dr. Lane's medical direction.



## SALES BY AUCTION.

## ENGRAVINGS.

**MR. L. A. LEWIS** will have **SALES** by AUCTION of ENGRAVINGS every MONDAY EVENING, at six o'clock, throughout the year 1861, commencing with Monday, January 6, 125, Fleet-street.

A Collection of valuable Paintings, chiefly modern.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS**, will SELL, at their newly-erected and spacious Sale-rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861, at ELEVEN, PAINTINGS by and after

Buchanan Shayer Armfield Williams Anderson Greuze

and other Masters, copies of Italian Works, several original Portraits, Water-colour Drawings, Prints, Enamels, Carved and Gilt Frames, and Miscellanies.

Quarterly Sale.—The Selection of Books.

**MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, and SONS** will SELL, at their newly-erected and spacious Sale-rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1861, at ELEVEN, BOOKS on Classical and Scientific Subjects in Divinity, Law, and General Literature; also a few other objects of interest, in Pictures, Engravings, Drawings, Ornaments, &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**IF Mrs. ATHOL A. JOHNSON**, the wife of Mr. Athol A. Johnson, M.R.C.S., 37, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, will COMMUNICATE, either personally or by letter, with Captain Hardy, of Marmion Villa, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, London, she will confer a particular favour.

**SECRETARY.**—To Established Public Companies, Noblemen, and Members of Parliament.—A gentleman of business habits, and accustomed to conduct a large correspondence, OFFERS his SERVICES as SECRETARY. To testimonials and references unexceptionable. Address "A.B.," Webster's Library, 69, Piccadilly.

**CHESS.—LECTURES** by PROFESSOR LOWENTHAL, at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—commencing on Thursday, 3rd January. These Lectures are open to both Ladies and Gentlemen on Thursdays, at Two o'clock p.m.—terms for the Quarter, 15s.; and to Gentlemen only, at Eight o'clock in the evening—terms 5s. and 8s. For particulars apply at the Institution, 309, Regent-street, W.

**NEW BOOK FOR PRESENTATION.** Beautifully printed on toned paper, price 5s. cloth antique; 10s. morocco.

**CHOICE THOUGHTS** from SHAKSPEARE. By the Author of "The Book of Familiar Quotations." London: WHITTAKER and Co.

Second Edition, price 5s. cloth antique; 10s. morocco. **THE BOOK OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.** "This useful little book,"—*Critic*. "An excellent little work,"—*Literary Gazette*. London: WHITTAKER and Co.

Just published, price 1s.

**THE LIFE, GENIUS, and POETRY** of WILLIAM COWPER: being a Lecture delivered to the Pupils of Catterick Academy, By Dr. J. M. POLLOCK, M.A., Principal, author of "The Theory of the Sabbath," &c. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co. Richmond: JOHN BELL.

**SECOND-HAND BOOKS.**—Now ready, post free for two stamps, Dawson's City of London Book Circular for December, containing 4000 volumes of Standard Books in all classes of Literature, including Natural History, Topography, Ancient and Modern Poetry, Illustrated Works, &c. Wm. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, City, London, E.C. Established 1809.

**BOOKS for CHRISTMAS TIME** and FIRESIDE READING.—MILLER'S CATALOGUE, ready this day, contains an interesting Collection of Old Tales, Legends, and Singular Narratives, Ballads, Carols, Songs, and Ancient Histories, Treatises on Astrology, Dreams, Maxims, and Proverbs. Illustrated Books, Table Books, and Literary Curiosities of all kinds. To be had gratis, and postage free for one postage stamp. JOHN MILLER, Bookseller, 45, Chandos-street, Trafalgar-square.

## THE TURKISH BATH.

**IN HEALTH and DISEASE.** By JOHN LE GAY BRERETON. Price 2d. **ON ITS REVIVAL.** By T. SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S. Price 3d.

**INJUNCTIONS as to its USE.** Price 2d. **A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC DRAWING** of the INTERIOR of a BATH. Price 2s. The whole by book post for 32 stamps.

JOHN LANE, 49, King-street, Westminster.

**POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS,** published by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.

Charles XII. 1s. 6d.  
Telemaque 1s. 3d.  
Louis XIV. 2s. 6d.  
Noel and Chapuis's French Grammar 1s. 6d.  
Exercises 1s. 6d.  
Cesar with Latin Notes 1s. 6d.  
Horace with Latin Notes 1s. 6d.  
Virgil with Latin Notes 2s. 6d.  
Chapuis's Models of French Literature, Prose, 3s. 6d.  
The Same, Poetry, 3s. 6d.  
La Fontaine's Fables 1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.  
Hachette's Educational Catalogue.  
Catalogue of General French Literature.  
Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors names and their several works.  
List of Hachette's French Library Classics.  
List of Hachette's French Railway Library German List.  
Catalogue of School-Drawing Materials.

Catalogues supplied by post on receipt of a postage stamp.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JANUARY 1861. No. DLXIII. Price 2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS:

The Political Year.  
The Purist Book.  
Uncivilised Man.  
English Embassies to China.  
Horror: a True Tale.  
What's a Grilse?

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, Edinburgh and London.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. NEW SERIES. No. XXXVII. JANUARY, 1861.

## CONTENTS:

I. Ancient Danish Ballads.  
II. Alcohol: What becomes of it in the Living Body.  
III. Canada.  
IV. Bible Infallibility—"Evangelical" Defenders of the Faith.  
V. The Scapollitan and Roman Questions.  
VI. American Slavery: The Impending Crisis.  
VII. Cavour and Garibaldi.  
VIII. Dante and his English Translators.  
CONTENTS OF LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: GEORGE MASWORTHY (successor to JOHN CHAPMAN), 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

**BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.**—The JANUARY NUMBER is NOW READY, containing THE CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER, an Historical Romance, by WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT. Prologue—THE WILL OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1. How the Right King and Renowned King Henry the Eighth waxed grievously Sick, and was like to die.  
2. Of the Snare laid by her Enemies for Queen Catherine Parr; and how she Fell into it.  
3. Of the Means of Avoiding the Peril proposed by Sir Thomas Seymour to the Queen.  
4. How the Designs of With a Illustration by JOHN GILBERT: "Sir Thomas Seymour vowing Fidelity to Prince Edward." London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

## FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 2s. 6d., contains:

Good for Nothing: or, All Down Hill. By the Author of "Digby Grand," &c. &c. Chapters I.—IV.  
The Life of Schleiermacher.  
A January Day.  
Life and Writings of Thomas de Quincey. Second Paper.  
Song.  
London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

## THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.—No. XXXVI, price 2s. 6d., for JANUARY 1861, will contain:

Hazlitt's Venice.  
Macmillan's Life and Times of Edmund Burke.  
The Newspaper Press.  
Gothic Architecture.  
Cigars and Tobacco.  
Turkey and Europe.  
With Reviews of all the leading publications of the Quarter—English and Foreign.  
London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE** (Christmas Number), No. XV. (for January 1861), is now ready, price One Shilling.

## CONTENTS:

1. Ravenshoe. By Henry Kingsley, Author of "Geoffrey Hamlyn."  
Chap. I. An Account of the Family of Ravenshoe.  
Chap. II. Supplementary to the foregoing.  
Chap. III. In which our Hero's troubles begin.  
2. Books of Gossip: Sheridan and his Biographers. A Letter to the Publisher. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
3. Diamonds. By William Pole, F.R.S.  
4. A Few Words about Scrow. By the Author of "John Halifax."  
5. Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days."  
Chap. XXXV. Second Year.  
Chap. XXXVI. The River Side.  
Chap. XXXVII. The Night Watch.  
6. Gaelic and Norse Popular Tales: An Apology for Celt. By the Editor.  
7. Cathair Fharagus. (Fergus's Seat).  
8. A Middle-watch Confession. By Robert Paton.  
9. Venetia and the Peace of Europe. By R. Macdonnell.  
10. The Herald-Star. A Christmas Poem. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton.  
11. The Chinese Capital, Peking.  
MACMILLAN and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.  
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at the Railway Stations.

## NEW SERIES OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

On the 1st of January 1861. No. 1, price 3s. 6d., the **MEDICAL CRITIC and PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL.** Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.L., Oxon.

## CONTENTS.

Quarterly Retrospect.  
1. The Marvellous.  
2. Medical Observation—Diphtheria.  
3. Criminal Lunatics.  
4. On the Exposition of the Principle and Details of the Stigmata.  
5. Specialists and Specialties.  
6. Medical-Legal Studies on General Paralysis.  
7. The Wear and Tear of Medical Life.  
8. Medical Evidence—The Colney Hatch Case.  
9. Maternity in Nature.  
10. The Non-Restraint System of Treating the Insane, and the Increase of Lunatics.  
11. Reason, Genius, and Madness.  
12. In Memoriam—Robert Bentley Todd.  
13. Medical Gossip.  
Foreign Medical-Psychological Retrospect.  
London: JOHN WILLIAM DAVIES, 54, Princes-street, Leicester-square, W.

Now ready, price 1s.

**MELIORA.** Contents of No. 12 (January).—1. Alexander von Humboldt; 2. Co-operative Societies; 3. Colportage and Book-hawking; 4. Domestic Servants; 5. Lord Brougham; 6. Hodget the Blacksmith; 7. Temperance Reformers; 8. Social Statistics; 9. Record of Social Politics; 10. Reviews of Books.  
London: S. W. PARTRIDGE, 9, Paternoster-row.

**MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S** New Tale, entitled "The Pearl of Orr's Island," will be commenced, by special arrangement with the Author, in No. 164 of CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER, on Monday, January 7, 1861.

Price One Penny.

**THE NEW PENNY MAGAZINE, a** Monthly Illustrated Journal of wholesome Information and Amusement for the Working Classes.

CONTENTS OF No. 1. FOR JANUARY 1, 1861:

1. The New Penny. 6. The Emigrant Brothers.—Chap. I.  
2. The Life-Boat. 7. A Visit to a Village Evening School.  
3. Our Village on the Seine. 8. Waifs and Strays.  
4. Chapters of English History.—Chap. I.  
5. Little "May," a sketch from the life.

With Four Large Illustrations.

Orders should be given immediately. A copy post free for two stamps, or ten copies for ten penny stamps.  
JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Now ready, in royal 8vo, price 6s. post free, dedicated to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection.  
**SORTAIN OF BRIGHTON: a Review** of his Life and Ministry. Compiled from authentic documents. Illustrated with Tinted Plates.  
London: S. W. PARTRIDGE, 9, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, New Edition, 12mo, 3s. bound.  
**CÆSAR; with Vocabulary, Notes, Map, and** Historical Memoir. By W. MDOWALL, Inspector of the Heriot Foundation Schools, Edinburgh.  
In compiling the Vocabulary, the Editor's design has been that it should comprise a full list of the words, and that the notices should be couched in concise and plain terms, conveying all information essential to a right understanding of the author, without any infusion of irrelevant matter.  
In the Memoir every top c has been avoided that it seemed injudicious to bring prominently before the notice of the young.  
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

Now ready, Improved and Corrected to Dec. 1860.  
**RUDIMENTS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,** with an Appendix, containing an Outline of Ancient Geography, an Outline of Sacred Geography, Problems on the use of the Globes, and Directions for the Construction of Maps. By ALEX. REID, LL.D., late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution. With Map, &c. Twenty-first Edition, 129 pages, 1s. 6d.; or with 4 additional Maps, 1s. 3d.  
\*The names of places are accented, and are accompanied with short descriptions, and occasionally with the mention of some remarkable event; and to the several countries are appended notices of their physical geography, productions, government, and religion.

Also, by Dr. REID:  
**ABRIDGMENT of the above WORK.** Ninth Edition. 6d.  
**PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.** Fifteenth Edition. 6s. 6d.  
**RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH GRAMMAR.** Sixth Edition. 6d.  
**RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH COMPOSITION.** Thirteenth Edition. 2s.  
**OUTLINES of SACRED GEOGRAPHY,** with Map. Fourteenth Edition. 6d.  
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

**DR. REID'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Now ready, 14th Edition, 12mo, 6s. 6d., strongly bound.  
**A DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE;** containing the Pronunciation, Etymology, and Explanation of all the Words authorised by Eminent Writers; to which are added a Vocabulary of the Roots of English Words, and an accented List of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names. By ALEX. REID, LL.D., late Head Master of the Edinburgh Institution.  
\*While the usual alphabetical arrangement is preserved, the words are at the same time grouped in such a manner as to show their etymological affinity; and after the first word of each group is given the root from which they are derived. These roots are afterwards arranged into a vocabulary; so that the Dictionary may be used either for reference or for teaching.

Also, by Dr. REID:  
**RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH GRAMMAR.** 6th Edition. 6d.  
**RUDIMENTS of ENGLISH COMPOSITION.** 13th Edition. 2s.  
**RUDIMENTS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY.** With Map. 21st Edition. Revised to December 1860. 1s.  
**ABRIDGMENT of Ditto.** 9th Edition. 6d.  
**OUTLINES of SACRED GEOGRAPHY.** With Map. 14th Edition. 6d.  
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

Now ready, Second Edition, 1s. 6d. bound.  
**OUTLINES of the HISTORY of ROME;** with Questions for Examination. Edited by HENRY WHITE, B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; M.A. and Ph.D. Heidelberg.  
\*This book has been prepared in the belief that an Introductory volume was required worthy of an age remarkable for its astonishing progress in the elucidation of the annals of Rome. It gives a clear and connected view of the leading events from the earliest times to the overthrow of the Western Empire in A.D. 476.

**DR. WHITE'S OTHER SCHOOL HISTORIES.**  
**ENGLAND for Junior Classes.** Twelfth Edition. 1s. 6d.  
**GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.** Thirteenth Edition. 3s. 6d.  
**FRANCE.** Fifth Edition. 3s. 6d.  
**SACRED HISTORY.** Fifth Edition. 1s. 6d.  
**OUTLINES of UNIVERSAL HISTORY.** Fifth Edition. 2s.  
**ELEMENTS of UNIVERSAL HISTORY.** Seventh Edition. 7s.; or in Three Parts, each 2s. 6d.  
**SCOTLAND for Junior Classes.** Tenth Edition. 1s. 6d.  
Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

**HURST AND BLACKETT'S  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**SIX YEARS of a TRAVELLER'S LIFE** in WESTERN AFRICA. By FRANCISCO VALDEZ, Arbitrator of Loanda and the Cape of Good Hope. 2 vols. with numerous illustrations. [Jan. 4.]

**BRITISH ARTISTS, from HOGARTH to TURNER.** Being a Series of Biographical Sketches. By WALTER THORNBURY. 2 vols. 21s.  
"Mr. Thornbury writes with knowledge and enthusiasm. The interest of his sketches is unquestionable."—*Examiner*.

**TWO YEARS in SWITZERLAND and ITALY.** By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by MARY HOWITT. 2 vols.  
"There is no more delightful writer than Miss Bremer. These volumes are by far the best travels which contain any account of Switzerland and Italy."—*Herald*.

**STUDIES from LIFE.** By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX." 10s. 6d. elegantly bound.  
"A most charming volume, one which all women and most men would be proud to possess."—*Chronicle*.  
"For a Christmas book few works can compete in sterling worth with this most interesting volume."—*Herald*.

**MR. ATKINSON'S TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the AMOOR, and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the Confines of INDIA and CHINA.** Dedicated by permission to Her Majesty. Second Edition. With Eighty-three illustrations and Map, 42s. bound.

**LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE** for 1861, under the especial Patronage of her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and corrected throughout by the Nobility. Thirtieth Edition. 1 vol. royal 8vo., with the Arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, gilt edges, price 31s. 6d.

**MEMOIRS of the COURTS and CABINETS of WILLIAM IV. and VICTORIA.** From Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits. 39s. [Just ready.]

**MEMOIRALS of LORD GAMBIER, G.C.B.;** with Original Letters from Lords Chatham, Nelson, Castlereagh, Mulgrave, Holland, &c. Edited, from family papers, by Lady CHATTERTON. SECOND EDITION. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

**A BOOK ABOUT DOCTORS.** By J. C. JEAFFRESON, Esq. 2 vols. with Plates, 21s.

**TWELVE O'CLOCK: a Christmas Story.** By the Author of "Grandmother's Money," "Wild-flower," &c. 1 vol. elegantly bound and illustrated.

**SIR B. BURKE'S FAMILY ROMANCE;** or, DOMESTIC ANNALS of the ARISTOCRACY. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume of HURST AND BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**THE WORLD'S VERDICT.** By the Author of "THE MORALS OF MAY FAIR," "CREEDS," &c. 3 vols.

**THE HOUSE on the MOOR.** By the Author of "MARGARET MAITLAND." 3 vols.

**MAGDALEN HAVERING.** By the Author of "The Verneys." 3 vols.  
"An exciting story, full of incident and adventure, with many passages of deep feeling and much eloquence."—*Sun*.

**The VALLEY of a HUNDRED FIRES.** By the Author of "Margaret and her Bridesmaids."

**THE DAILY GOVERNNESS.** By the Author of "Cousin Geoffrey," &c. 3 vols. [Just ready.]

**ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

Each work complete in 1 vol. price 5s., elegantly printed, bound, and illustrated.

**HURST AND BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS of POPULAR MODERN WORKS.**

1. SAM SLICK'S NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE.
2. JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.
3. THE CRESCENT and THE CROSS.
4. NATHALIE. By JULIA KAVANAGH.
5. A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.
6. ADAM GRENE of MOSSGRAY.
7. SAM SLICK'S WISE SAWS.
8. WISEMAN'S POPES.
9. A LIFE for a LIFE.
10. LEIGH HUNT'S OLD COURT SUBURB.
11. MARGARET and HER BRIDESMAIDS.
12. SAM SLICK'S OLD JUDGE.
13. DARIEN. By ELIOT WARBURTON.
14. SIR B. BURKE'S FAMILY ROMANCE.

"The publications included in this library have all been of good quality; many give information while they entertain."—*Examiner*.

**NEW SERIES OF THE  
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF  
MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE.**

Edited by EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D. F.R.S., and GEORGE BUSK, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.

Several of the Numbers being out of print, and the consequent impossibility of making up a complete set, have determined the Publisher to commence a New Series, and by printing a larger number, guarantee that the supply shall meet the increasing demand.

Each Number of the New Series will contain Sixteen additional pages of letter-press, thus rendering the Journal more worthy of the support of the Subscribers.

No. 1. on the 1st of January, with Lithographic Plates and Wood Engravings, price 4s.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

COMPLETION OF DR. MAYNE'S LEXICON.  
In 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 2l. 10s.

**AN EXPOSITORY LEXICON OF 50,000 TERMS, ANCIENT and MODERN, in MEDICAL and GENERAL SCIENCE, including a Complete MEDICAL and MEDICO-LEGAL VOCABULARY, and presenting the Correct Pronunciation, Derivation, Definition, and Explanation of the Names, Analogues, Synonyms, and Phrases (in English, Latin, Greek, French, and German) employed in Science and connected with Medicine.**

By R. G. MAYNE, M.D.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

**NEW EDITIONS OF  
FRESenius'S CHEMICAL  
ANALYSIS.**

Edited by LLOYD BULLOCK.

**QUALITATIVE.** Fifth Edition. 8vo. cloth, 9s.  
**QUANTITATIVE.** Third Edit. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

New and Enlarged Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 18s.

**DR. TODD'S CLINICAL LECTURES.**  
Edited by LIONEL S. BEALE, F.R.S., Physician to King's College, Hospital.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Second Edition, much enlarged, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s.  
**FOUNDATION for a NEW THEORY of PRACTICE of MEDICINE.**

By THOMAS INMAN, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**ON DROWNING and other FORMS of APNŒA or SUSPENDED RESPIRATION: the READY METHOD.**

By MARSHALL HALL, M.D., F.R.S.

"The brightest page I have yet written."—*Author to Publisher*.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s.

**ON the CLIMATE of WORTHING:** its Remedial Influence in Disease, especially of the Lungs.

By WALTER GOODYER BARKER, M.B. Lond., Medical Officer to the Worthing Dispensary.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

**POPULAR MEDICAL SERIES, for GENERAL READERS.**

Price of each Volume, 2s. 6d.

**ADVICE to a MOTHER on the MANAGEMENT of her OFFSPRING.** By PYE HENRY CHAVASSE, F.R.C.S.

**THE STOMACH and its DIFFICULTIES.** By SIR JAMES EYRE, M.D.

**HEALTHY SKIN and HAIR.** By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

**DEFECTS of SIGHT.** By T. WHARTON JONES, F.R.S.

**On DISEASES of the THROAT and LUNGS.** By SAMUEL FENWICK, M.D.

**HEALTH and DISEASE, in connection with the GENERAL PRINCIPLES of HYGIENE.** By LIONEL S. BEALE, M.R.C.S.

**HEADACHES: their Causes and their Cure.** By HENRY G. WRIGHT, M.D.

**HOW to PREVENT SUDDEN DEATH.** By A. B. GRANVILLE, F.R.S.

**HUFELAND'S ART of PROLONGING LIFE.** Edited by ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.

**On NERVOUS DISEASES, LIVER, and STOMACH COMPLAINTS.** By G. ROBERT ROWE, M.D.

**On the PHYSICAL EDUCATION of CHILDREN.** By GEORGE HARTWIG, M.D.

**On the PRESERVATION of the TEETH.** By HENRY JORDAN.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

**CHRISTMAS BOOKS**

PUBLISHED BY

**TRÜBNER AND CO.,**  
60, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

"One of the best Christmas Books of the Season."—*Leader*.

Now ready, elegantly printed on tinted paper, in crown 8vo., richly gilt ornamented cover, gilt edges, price 10s. 6d.

**STRANGE SURPRISING ADVENTURES of the VENERABLE GOOROO SIMPLE, and his Five Disciples, Noodle, Doodle, Wiscacre, Zany, and Fuzzle.** Adorned with 50 illustrations, drawn on wood, by ALFRED CROWQUILL. A Companion Volume to "Munchausen" and "Owlglass," based upon the famous Tamil tale of the Gooroo Paramartan, and exhibiting, in the form of a skilfully consecutive Narrative, some of the finest specimens of Eastern wit and humour.

"Without such a specimen as this, it would not be possible to have a clear idea of the height to which the Indians carry their humour, and how much they revel in wagery and burlesque. It is a CAPITAL CHRISTMAS BOOK, with engravings worthy of the fun it portrays."—*London Review*.

"It is a collection of EIGHT EXTRAORDINARILY FUNNY TALES, appropriately illustrated with fifty drawings on wood, by Alfred Crowquill. The volume is handsomely got up, and will be found worthy of close companionship with the 'Adventures of Master Owl-Glass,' produced by the same publishers."—*Spectator*.

"The Gooroo and his five disciples are guilty of every possible eccentricity, get into all possible scrapes, and are duped in every conceivable manner. The famous 'Wise Men of Gotham' are very Solomons in comparison, and these adventures are narrated with a good deal of sly humour, and parts of the story exhibit considerable powers of genuine satire, accompanied by a quaint drollery that is LAUGHABLE FROM ITS VERY ABSURDITY. The designs from the pen of Alfred Crowquill, are in his best style."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The humour of these ridiculous adventures is thoroughly genuine, and very often quite irresistible. A more amusing volume, indeed, is rarely to be met with, while the notes in the Appendix display considerable erudition and research. In short, those who would keep up the good old kindly practice of making Christmas presents to one's friends and relatives MAY GO FAR AFIELD and NEVER FALL IN WITH A GIFT SO ACCEPTABLE as a copy of the 'Strange Surprising Adventures of the Venerable Gooroo Simple.'"—*Aden's Indian Mail*.

"This work is a worthy successor of Mr. Trübner's editions of 'Reynard the Fox,' 'The Travels of Baron Munchausen,' and 'The Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass.' GOOROO SIMPLE ABOUNDS WITH THE RAREST and RICHEST HUMOUR, and though the book is merely intended to amuse, yet in no small measure it is fitted to instruct. It is the adaptation of an Eastern tale, and both the title itself, and the introduction and notes to it, are eminently fitted to illustrate the manners and religious customs of Southern India."—*Illustrated News of the World*.

"The public, to their sorrow, have not seen much of Alfred Crowquill lately; but we are glad to find him in the field again with the story of the 'Gooroo Simple.' The book is most excellent fooling, but contains beside a mine of recondite Oriental lore, necessitating even the addition of notes and a glossary; and, moreover, there is a VEIN of QUIET PHILOSOPHY RUNNING THROUGH IT VERY PLEASANT TO PERUSE."—*Illustrated London News*.

"The story is irresistibly funny, and is aided by fifty illustrations by Alfred Crowquill. The book is got up with that luxury of paper and type which is of itself, and in itself, A PLEASURE TO LOOK UPON."—*Globe*.

"The book is amusing, and is moreover admirably illustrated by the gentleman known as Alfred Crowquill, with no fewer than fifty comic woodcuts. It is no less admirably got up, and beautifully bound, and it will be MOST ACCEPTABLE TO A LARGE PORTION OF THE PUBLIC."—*Observer*.

**REYNARD THE FOX;** After the German Version of Goethe. By THOMAS J. ARNOLD, Esq.

"Fair jester's humour and merry wit  
Never offend, though smartly they hit."

With 70 illustrations, after the celebrated Designs of WILHELM VON KAULBACH. Royal 8vo. Printed by Clay on toned paper, and elegantly bound in embossed cloth, with appropriate Design after KAULBACH, richly tooled, front and back, price 16s. Best full morocco, same pattern, price 24s.; or, neatly half-bound morocco, gilt top, uncut edges, Roxburgh style, price 18s.

"The translation of Mr. Arnold has been held more truly to represent the spirit of Goethe's great poem than any other version of the legend."

**The TRAVELS and SURPRISING ADVENTURES of BARON MUNCHAUSEN.** With Thirty Original Illustrations (Ten full-page Coloured Plates and Twenty Woodcuts) by ALFRED CROWQUILL. Crown 8vo. ornamental cover, richly gilt, front and back, 7s. 6d.

"The travels of Baron Munchausen are perhaps the most astonishing storehouse of deception and extravagance ever put together. Their fame is undying, and their interest continuous; and no matter where we find the Baron, on the back of an eagle, in the Arctic Circle, or distributing fudge to the civilised inhabitants of Africa—he is ever amusing, fresh, and new."

"A most delightful book. . . . Very few know the name of the author. It was written by a German in England, during the last century, and published in the English language. His name was Rudolph Erich Raspe. We shall not soon look upon his like again."—*Boston Post*.

(EULENSPIEGEL REDIVIVUS.)

**THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES and RARE CONCEITS of MASTER TYLL OWLGlass.** Edited, with an Introduction, and a Critical and Bibliographical Appendix, by KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. With six coloured full-page illustrations, and twenty-six Woodcuts, from original designs by ALFRED CROWQUILL. Price 10s. 6d., bound in embossed cloth, richly gilt, with appropriate Design; or, neatly half-bound morocco, gilt top, uncut, Roxburgh style.

"A volume of rare beauty, finely printed on tinted paper, and profusely adorned with chromolithographs and woodcuts in Alfred Crowquill's best manner. Wonderful has been the popularity of Tyll Eulenspiegel. . . . surpassing even that of the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"—*Spectator*.



Just published, in quarto, cloth, price 24s. Vol. XXI,  
(completing the work) of

THE  
**ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.**  
EIGHTH EDITION.

*Illustrated by Numerous Engravings,*

And containing, amongst other important articles,  
the following:

TACITUS and TIBERIUS. By F. W. FARRAR,  
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

TALFOURD (T. N.) and WORDSWORTH. By  
ROBERT CARRUTHERS.

TARSHISH and TRINCOMALIE. By Sir J. E.  
TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D.

TASMANIA. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH.

TAXATION and WAGES. By J. R. McCULLOCH.

TEA and TEA TRADE. By EDWARD EDWARDS.

TELEGRAPH. By WILLIAM THOMSON, Professor  
of Natural Philosophy in the University of  
Glasgow.

TELESCOPE. By Sir J. F. W. HERSCHELL, Bart

THEATRES. By Dr. DORAN.

THEOLOGY. By W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D.

TIMBER and TONNAGE. By ROBERT MURRAY.  
Author of the article "Steam Navigation;" En-  
gineer Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

TOBACCO. By Dr. TOMLINSON.

TURKEY. By DONALD SANDISON, British Consul,  
Brussa.

TURNER. By WALTER THORNBURY.

TUSCANY. By Sir J. P. LACAITA.

TYRE. By Rev. J. L. PORTER, Author of "Hand-  
book to the Holy Land."

TYTLER (A. F. and P. F.) By Rev. J. W. BURGON,  
Oriel College, Oxford.

UNITED STATES. By Professor SAMUEL ELIOT,  
Trinity College, Hartford, U.S.

UNIVERSITIES. By GEORGE FERGUSON, LL.D.,  
Professor of Humanity, King's College, Aberdeen.  
(IRISH UNIVERSITIES). By A. H. BRYCE, A.B.,  
Trinity College, Dublin.

VENTILATION. By Dr. D. B. REID.

VERMIN. By JAMES BUCKMAN, Professor of Geo-  
logy and Botany in the Royal Agricultural Col-  
lege, Cirencester.

VETERINARY SCIENCE. By WILLIAM DICK,  
Professor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery,  
Edinburgh.

VOLCANOES. By S. P. WOODWARD, British  
Museum.

VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY. By Sir DAVID BREW-  
STER, K.H., D.C.L., &c.

VOLTAIRE. By HENRY ROGERS, author of the  
"Eclipse of Faith."

WAR. By Major-General J. E. PORTLOCK, R.E.,  
Member of the Council of Military Education.

WASHINGTON (GEORGE). By Hon. EDWARD  
EVERETT.

WATT (JAMES). By his Son, the late JAMES WATT  
of Birmingham.

WEAVING, WOOL TRADE, and WORSTED  
MANUFACTURES. By EDWARD EDWARDS.

WELLINGTON. By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D.

WESTMORLAND. By J. SULLIVAN, Author of  
"Cumberland and Westmorland, Ancient and  
Modern."

WILSON (Right Hon JAMES). By WALTER  
BAGEHOT.

WINE and WINE MAKING. By Sir JAMES  
EMERSON TENNENT, K.C.S., LL.D.

YORK and YORKSHIRE. By JOHN JAMES,  
F.S.A.

ZOOPTYPES. By GEORGE JOHNSTON, M.D., and  
Revised by JAMES YATE JOHNSON.

Edinburgh: ADAM and CHARLES BLACK.  
London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

## EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.

AN ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE IS JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE, FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

BOOSEY and SONS, Holles-street, London.

Now ready at all the Libraries, 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth boards, price 10s. 6d.

### "CHANGE;"

OR, SOME PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF BASIL RUTHERFORD.

By EMILY CUYLER.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

## WAYS AND WORDS OF MEN OF LETTERS.

By the Rev. JAMES PYCROFT, B.A.,

Author of "TWENTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH," "ELKERTON RECTORY," &c.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

NEW GIFT BOOK.

This day, in fancy cloth, price 21s. gilt.

## THE BOOK OF SOUTH WALES,

THE WYE AND THE COAST.

By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL. With numerous ILLUSTRATIONS.

Also, by the same Author,

THE BOOK OF THE THAMES. 18s. cloth.

PILGRIMAGES TO ENGLISH SHRINES. 12s. cloth.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY PROFESSOR MILLER.

FOURTH THOUSAND.—Just published, post 8vo. price 3s. post free.

## NEPHALISM,

THE TRUE TEMPERANCE OF SCRIPTURE, SCIENCE, AND EXPERIENCE.

By JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E.,

Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince Consort for Scotland, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh  
&c. &c.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 108, Hope-street, Glasgow.

London: HOULSTON and WRIGHT, and WILLIAM TWEEDIE.

Now ready, postage free.

## A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS

IN CIRCULATION AT

### MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also,

### A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS

WITHDRAWN FROM CIRCULATION.

AND OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester;  
and New-street, Birmingham.

CHRISTMAS DECORATION OF CHURCHES.

Now ready, price 4s. demy 8vo. bound in cloth, and gilt lettered.

## CHRISTMAS DECORATION OF CHURCHES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

And numerous Woodcut Illustrations.

By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS, B.A., Hon. Sec. of the Essex Archaeological Society  
Author of "An Essay on Church Furniture and Decoration," &c.

CONTENTS:

Introduction:—Antiquity of the Custom, its meaning, and Windows, Wall-spaces, Screens, Reredos, Stan-  
dards and Coronæ, Pulpit, Font, Communion Tables, &c.  
How to fabricate Wreaths, Wall-devices, Screen-work, Conclusion.  
Texts, Banners, &c. Appendix: Decorations for Easter; the School Feast; Har-  
vest Thanksgiving; Confirmation; Marriage; Baptism;  
Churchyard Cross, Porch, Piers and Arches, Doors Pattern Alphabets.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the ART JOURNAL.—"Mr. Cutts discusses the subject in a true churchman-like spirit, without an approach to those customs or acts of ecclesiastical decoration which the sincere Protestant abjures. His purpose is to show how ornamentation may be carried out decorously, appropriately, and artistically; he illustrates his principles by a considerable number of woodcuts, showing the effect of the work upon the various parts of a church. The reputation of an archaeologist which the author enjoys eminently qualifies him for the task he has undertaken; and we have no doubt that the little volume will long be a text-book of such matters for the clergy and churchwardens of the Church of England."  
"A practical and safe guide."—*Essex and West Suffolk Gazette*.

\* The "PATTERN ALPHABETS" referred to in the volume, AND COLOURS FOR WRITING THEM, may be had of JAMES BROOKS, Esq., Architect, 5, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C. The Alphabets are made in two styles and of two sizes (6 inches and 3 inches), and are sold at 2s. 9d. the set of two, post free. Orders should be accompanied by postage stamps for the amount.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Just published, in 8vo. price 6s.  
**MELUSINA: a New Arabian Night's**  
Entertainment. By A. A. PATON.  
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.  
**FIVE CHRISTMAS POEMS: for 1856,**  
1857, 1858, 1859, 1860. By GAGE EARLE FREEMAN, M.A.  
("Peregrine").  
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

On Friday next will be published, in 2 vols. 8vo.  
**EGYPTIAN CHRONICLES: with a**  
Harmony of Sacred Chronology, and an Appendix on  
Assyrian Antiquities. By W. PALMER, late Fellow of Magd.  
Coll. Oxford.  
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

NEW WORK BY DR. GEORGE MOORE.  
On Thursday next will be published in 8vo. with Illustrations,  
price 12s.

**THE LOST TRIBES, and the SAXONS**  
of the EAST and of the WEST: with new views of  
Buddhism, and Translations of Rocks-Records in India. By  
GEORGE MOORE, M.D., Member of the Royal College of  
Physicians.  
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

"A book well adapted for popularity."—*Athenæum*.  
**ENGLISH MELODIES.**  
By CHARLES SWAIN, F.R.S.L.  
Elegantly bound in cloth, 6s.

"Of all our song-writers there is none more loveable, none more musical, than Charles Swain. There is life in his verse, and so much soul, that excellent mechanism is the least valuable quality. Grand truths flash constantly from his lyrics. But Charles Swain has done more than acquire success as a writer of melodies. His poem of 'The Mind' and his 'Dramatic Chapters' are well known, and appreciated wherever known. As a song-writer, we know of none who can so admirably blend subject and measure."—*The Critic*, Feb. 15, 1858.  
"Charles Swain's 'English Melodies' are amongst the sweetest and the purest gems of poetry that the English language contains. We know of no living poet who has written so many exquisitely beautiful specimens of lyrical composition. Whatever Swain does, he does with the hand of an artist. He is a born poet."—*Family Herald*.  
"The most pleasing originality of thought, elegance of

metre, and refinement of sentiment."—*Bell's Messenger*.  
"Exceedingly beautiful: here and there we meet with a touch of poetry, a thought or an image so delicately conceived and so chastely expressed, that we are sometimes at a loss to remember anything of the kind equally beautiful."—*Sunday Times*.  
"They are 'English Melodies' of the most charming character; nationally true, in the best sense of nationality; and nationally good, in the best sense of poetical composition. Can we wonder that the author's productions have been so universally successful, and that they are copied and quoted wherever the English language is spoken?"—*Literary Gazette*.  
"The Author of 'English Melodies' exhibits great skill and cleverness. The poems are well adapted to be married to music; they possess much of that sportiveness and point which, in the mouth of a good singer, or even reader, are irresistible."—*Spectator*.

**THE MIND, and OTHER POEMS.**  
Beautifully illustrated. 21s.

"On rising from the perusal of this poem, we know not which most to admire, its mind or its heart, its soul or its dress. It is the production of a master spirit; and Swain need not fear that it shall not outlive him. The other poems, which form one-half of the volume, are full of mind, nature, sweetness, and taste."—*Fraser's Magazine*.  
"The 'Mind' is a powerful and an attractive production. Its author is assuredly des-

**LETTERS of LAURA D'AUVERNE.**  
Cloth gilt. 3s. 6d.

"To thousands these poems will be as dear and acceptable as Burns's to a Scotchman."—*New Quarterly Review*.  
"Charles Swain is one of our few poets of whom posterity will take note."—*Literary Gazette*.  
"One of England's sweetest bards."—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.  
London: LONGMAN and Co., 21 and J. and T. CORNISH, Piccadilly, Manchester.

**W. C. BENNETT'S NEW VOLUME.**  
In fep. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**THE WORN WEDDING-RING, and other Poems.**  
Price 1s. just ready, Third Thousand.

**BABY MAY, and other Poems on**  
Infants.

**QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE,**  
and other Poems. 3s. 6d.

**SONGS by a Song-writer. First Hundred.**  
3s. 6d.

London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

**CROCKFORD'S CLERICAL**  
DIRECTORY APPENDIX for 1861 will be ready early  
in January. Price 3s. 6d.  
10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NOTICE.—LETTIS, SON, and Co., Stationers, Printers, and  
Managers, 8, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

**LETTIS'S DIARIES, above 100 Varieties,**  
from 6d. upwards.

LETTIS'S ALMANACS, Sheet and Pocket, from 3d.  
LETTIS'S LADY'S HOUSEKEEPERS, 2s. 6d.  
LETTIS'S ILLUMINATED BOOK-MARKERS, from 3d.  
LETTIS'S SERMON BOOKCASES, PAPERS, &c.  
LETTIS'S LIBRARY CATALOGUES, all Sizes.  
LETTIS'S READING EASELS for Invalids, 20s.  
LETTIS'S COPYING MACHINE, complete, 21s.  
Sold by all Booksellers. Descriptive Catalogues Gratis.

Now ready, in small 8vo. with Frontispiece, 5s.  
**MYSTERIES of LIFE, DEATH, and**  
FUTURITY: Illustrated from the Best and Latest  
Authorities. By HORACE WELBY.

Contents: Life and Time: Nature of the Soul: Spiritual  
Life: Mental Operations: Belief and Scepticism: Premature  
Interment: Phenomena of Death: Sin and Punishment: the  
Crucifixion of our Lord: the End of the World foretold: Man  
after Death: the Intermediate State: the Great Resurrection:  
Recognition of the Blessed: the Day of Judgment: the Future  
States: New Heavens and Earth, &c.  
KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

## ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke,**  
Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal during the Civil War  
and the Commonwealth, &c. By R. H. WHITELOCKE,  
Esq., Royal Professor, Wurtemberg. Demy 8vo. cloth, 12s.

**The Rise of the Dutch Republic. A**  
History. By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, Author of the  
"History of the United Netherlands." Crown 8vo. cloth,  
3 vols. 18s.

**White's (Rev. James) New History**  
of ENGLAND; with an Analysis to Chapters and a full  
Index. 850 pp. post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**Gerald Massey's Poetical Works.**  
With Illustrations. Fcp. 8vo. cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

**Every-day Chemistry.** By A. SIBSON.  
Post 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**Facts for Farmers.** By ROBERT  
SCOTT BURN. Fcp. 8vo. cloth, 1s.

**Pepper's Play-Book of Metals, Mines,**  
and MINERALS. With 300 Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth,  
7s. 6d.

**Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist.**  
Fcp. 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

**Bruin; or, the Grand Bear Hunt.** By  
Captain MAYNE REID. Illustrated by ZWICKER. 5s.

**Pepper on Mines, Minerals, and**  
METALS. With 300 Illustrations. Post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

**ROUTLEDGE'S ILLUSTRATED SHAKESPEARE.**  
In Threepenny Weekly Numbers. Now ready.

**No. 1, price 3d., of a New Edition of**  
ROUTLEDGE'S SHAKESPEARE, edited by HOWARD  
STANTON, and superbly illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.  
To be completed in 150 weekly numbers.

## NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

In 4to. price 21s. each, cloth, gilt edges, or morocco elegant,  
31s. 6d.

**Eliza Cook's Poems, with a Portrait, and**  
numerous Illustrations by GILBERT, &c.

**Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with a**  
Memoir and Notes by OFFOR, principally from Bunyan's  
Works, with Portrait and 110 Illustrations by J. D. WATSON.

**Barnard's Landscape Painting in**  
WATER-COLOURS. A New and Revised Edition, with  
coloured and tinted Illustrations.

**Tennyson's Poems, with a Portrait, and**  
numerous Illustrations by MULREARY, MACLISE, &c.

**Longfellow's Poetical Works, with a**  
Portrait, and 130 Illustrations by JOHN GILBERT.

**Wordsworth's Poems, with 100 Illustrations**  
by BIRKET FOSTER, WOLF, and GILBERT.

**Goldsmith's Poetical Works.** Edited,  
with Life, by WILLMOTT; and Illustrated in Colours by  
BIRKET FOSTER.

**Willmott's Poets of the Nineteenth**  
CENTURY. With 100 Illustrations.

**Montgomery's (James) Poems.** Edited  
by WILLMOTT; with 100 Illustrations by GILBERT, WOLF,  
&c.

In 4to. price 15s. each, cloth gilt, or morocco elegant, 25s.

**Wayside Flowers.** Described by  
THOMAS MILLER, and Illustrated in Colours by BIRKET  
FOSTER.

**Lalla Rookh.** By THOMAS MOORE.  
Illustrated by THOMAS CORBOULD, &c.

**Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of**  
a Country Life. Illustrated by ANDRELL, WEIR, &c.

In 4to. price 12s. 6d.; cloth gilt, or morocco elegant, 18s.

**Summer Time in the Country.** By  
the Rev. R. A. WILLMOTT, Illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER.

**Odes and Sonnets.** Illustrated by BIRKET  
FOSTER, and printed in tints and colours.

## ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

Small 4to. cloth, price 7s. 6d.

**Evangeline.** By LONGFELLOW. Illus-  
trated by GILBERT.

**Gertrude of Wyoming.** By THOMAS  
CAMPBELL.

**Beattie's Minstrel.** Illustrated by BIRKET  
FOSTER.

**Milton's Comus.** Illustrated by Cor-  
bould, &c.

**Longfellow's Voices of the Night,**  
Ballads, and other Poems. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.

**Wordsworth's Deserted Cottage.**  
Illustrated by FOSTER, GILBERT, &c.

**Miles Standish.** By LONGFELLOW.  
Illustrated by J. GILBERT.

**Otto Speckter's Picture Fables.** 100  
Illustrations, 5s.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE of PRESENT  
BOOKS of all prices can be had GRATIS on  
application to the Publishers.

LONDON: FARRINGTON-STREET.  
New York: 56, Walker-street.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,**  
No. CCXVII.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the forth-  
coming Number must be forwarded to the Publishers by the  
5th, and Bills for insertion by the 7th instant.  
50, Albemarle-street, London, Dec. 23, 1860.

New Work by the Author of "Ministering Children."  
Price 5s. cloth.

**ENGLAND'S YEOMEN; from Life in the**  
Nineteenth Century. By MARIA LOUISA CHARLES-  
WORTH. With a Steel Frontispiece and Vignette Title by  
LUMB STOCKS, A.R.A.

SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Twenty-fourth Thousand, with Frontispiece, cloth 5s.

**THE MINISTRY of LIFE.** By MARIA  
LOUISA CHARLESWORTH.

SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Fifty-seventh Thousand, with Frontispiece, cloth, 5s.

**MINISTERING CHILDREN.** By  
MARIA LOUISA CHARLESWORTH.

SEELEY, JACKSON, and HALLIDAY, 54, Fleet-street.

Nearly ready, with numerous Illustrations.

**WILL ADAMS, the FIRST ENGLISH-**  
MAN in JAPAN: a Romantic Biography. By  
WILLIAM DALTON.

London: A. W. BENNETT, 5, Bishopgate Without.

Crown 8vo. cloth, price 3s. 6d.

**NARRATIVE of TEN YEARS' IMPRI-**  
SONMENT in the DUNGEONS of NAPLES. By  
ANTONIO NICOLÒ, a Political Exile.

London: ALFRED W. BENNETT, Bishopgate-street, and all  
Booksellers.

Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

**LECTURES on the PRINCIPLES and**  
PRACTICE of PHYSIC. By THOMAS WATSON,  
M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Royal 8vo., Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged,  
816 pages, 28s.

**ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE and**  
SURGICAL. By HENRY GRAY, F.R.S., Lecturer  
on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital. Illustrated by nearly  
400 large Woodcuts, from Original Drawings by H. V.  
CARTER, M.D., late Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. George's  
Hospital.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

**ILLUMINATION.**—Now ready, the Sixth  
Edition, partially re-written, materially enlarged, and  
thoroughly revised. A MANUAL of ILLUMINATION, by  
J. W. BRADLEY, B.A., and T. G. GOODWIN, B.A., with  
Twelve lithographic Illustrations. Price 1s.; by post for 14  
stamps.

WINNOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

**ILLUMINATION.—OUTLINES from**  
Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." Designed by "F. S. A."

Plain, 1s. 6d. each; partly coloured, 3s. each. Packets of four, in  
appropriate wrapper, plain 6s. each; partly coloured 12s. each.

WINNOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

Now ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 21s.

**TRAVELS in CANADA, and through the**  
STATES of NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA.  
By J. G. KOHL, Author of "Russia and the Russians," &c.  
Translated by Mrs. PERCY SINNETT, and Revised by the  
Author. With an additional Chapter on Railway Communi-  
cations of Canada.

"M. Kohl is the very perfection of a traveller."—*Athenæum*.  
London: GEORGE MANWARING, 8, King William-street,  
Strand.

## CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK .....	801
The Italian Theatre .....	802
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—	
The Arts: .....	
Thornbury's British Artists .....	803
History: .....	
Motley's History of the United Netherlands .....	805
Voyages and Travels: .....	
Forbes's Iceland, its Volcanoes, &c. ....	806
Poetry: .....	
Sylvester's Garland and Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern .....	807
Miscellaneous: .....	
Riddle's Comments on a work entitled "The Stirlings of Kelt and their Family Papers" .....	808
Milner's Nephelism: the True Temper .....	809
Démogot's Histoire de la Littérature Française .....	810
Well's Lecture on the Turkish Bath .....	810
Brougham on the British Constitution .....	810
Costello's Holidays with Hobgoblins .....	812
The Oyster .....	812
Patience, By Persistence .....	812
Dickens's Uncommercial Traveller .....	812
Picasse's Laboratory of Chemical Wonders .....	812
Ewart's Sanitary Condition and Discipline of India Jails .....	812
Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation .....	812
Davidson's Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia .....	812
Wood's Natural History Picture-book for Children .....	812
Short Notices .....	812
The Magazines and Periodicals .....	812
EDUCATION, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, ART, SCIENCE, &c.:—	
Education: .....	
How to Read. By a Wrangler .....	814
Kingsley's Limits of Exact Science applied to History .....	814
Brougham's Tracts, Mathematical and Physical .....	814
Wheeler's Abridgment of Old Testament History .....	814
Musical and Musicians .....	815
Musical and Dramatic Gossip .....	816
Art and Artists: .....	
Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral .....	816
Science and Inventions: .....	
Meetings of the Societies .....	817
Meetings for the Ensuing Week .....	818
Archæological Items .....	818
Obituary .....	818
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD .....	819
Trade News .....	820
Sales by Auction .....	820
Books Recently Published .....	821
ADVERTISEMENTS .....	782-800, 819, 822-824



## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE, several of whose translations of the Song of Solomon into the dialects of English we have already brought under the notice of our readers, continues his labours in the same direction. The latest we have met with are: 1. "The Song of Solomon in the West Riding of Yorkshire Dialect. From the authorised English Version, by CHARLES ROGERS;" of which the following is a specimen: "1. T' Song a' songs, which iz Solomon's. 2. Let him kuss ma wi' t' kusses on hiz mahth: for thy luv is better then wine. 3. Becos a' t' savour a' thy good ointments thy name iz az ointment pahr'd foorth, theerfor do t' virgans luv the. 4. Draw ma, we'll run after tha: t' King hez browt ma inta hiz chambers: we'll be glad an' rejoice i' tha, we'll remember thy luv moore then wine: t' upreight luv the." 2. "The Song of Solomon in the North Yorkshire Dialect, from the authorised English Version. By the author of 'A Glossary of Yorkshire Words and Phrases collected in Whitby and the neighbourhood.'" Of this we give the following specimen: "1. T' Sang o' songs, an' that's Solomons. 2. Let him kiss me wi' t' kisses of his mooth, for thah luv is bettther an wawhn. 3. Because of the saynt of thy good nointments thah neeam is as ointment haled out; and sae do the vorgens luv thee. 4. Tice me, we will cow efter thee; the king's browt me intiv his chaimers; we will be blythe and glesome in thee; we'll mind thah luv mair than wawhn; the reet-hearted luv thee." 3. "The Song of Solomon in the Newcastle Dialect. From the authorised English Version. By JOSEPH PHILIP ROBSON." Of this the following is a specimen: "1. The sang iv a' songs, that's Solomon's. Let him kiss us wi' the kisses iv his mooth: for thaw luv's bettor nor wine. 3. Becas' o' the smell o' thaw fine ointmints, thaw neym's like ointmint teem' oot, an' se the maidins luv the. 4. Tice us, an' we'll run efter the; the king's browt us intiv his chaimers: we'll be glad an' verra pleased wi' the, we'll think on thaw luv mair nor wine: the canny folk iz fond o' the." 4. "The Song of Solomon in the Sheffield dialect, from the authorised English Version. By ABEL BYWATER." The following is a specimen:—"1. T' Song a' songs, which is Solomon's: Let him kuss ma wi' kusses on his mahth: for thah luv's better then woine. 3. Becos at savvor a' thah good ointments, thah name's as ointment pawerd forth, therefoar dust virgins luv the. 4. Draw me, weel run after the: t' king's browt ma into his chambers: weel be glad an' rejoice in the, weel remember thah luv moor then woine: t' upreight luv the." 5. "The Song of Solomon in the Northumberland Dialect, from the authorised English Version. By JOSEPH PHILIP ROBSON." The following is a specimen:—"1. The sang aboun a' songs is Solomon's. 2. Led 'im kiss us wi' the kisses iv his mooth: for thaw luv's far nicer nor wine: 3. It's a' be the fine smell o' thaw oils, it thaw neam's like oil teem'd oot, an' for this the lasses luv the. 4. Play wiv us, an' we'll run efter the: the king's fecth us intiv his bed-rums: we'll be nurry an' dote upon the: we'll consithur thaw luv mair nicer nor wine." 6. "The Song of Solomon in Lowland Scotch. From the authorised English Version. By JOSEPH PHILIP ROBSON." The following is a specimen: "1. The sang o' a' songs is Solomon's. 2. Let him wi' his kisses prie my mou; for thy love's aboon a' wine. 3. By reason o' the smell o' thy sweet aintmints, thy name is like lit aintmints teemet oot, an' sae a' the lasses loe thee. Pu' me, we wull a' rin efter thee: the king his brung me intil his cham'ers: we'll a' be blythe an' cantie wi' thee; we'll mind o' thy love mair nor wine: the leal an' cannie lo'e thee." 7. "The Song of Solomon in the Norfolk Dialect, from the authorised English Version. By the Rev. EDWARD GILLET." The following is a specimen: "1. The song o' songs, as is Solomun's. 2. Lerr 'im kiss me wi' the kisses of his mouth; for yar love is better an' wine. 3. Becaze o' the smell o' yar good intements, yar name is as intements pored out, therefoor da the mawthers love ye. 4. Dror me, we'll run arter ye: the king he ha' browt me into his chambers: we'll be glad and rejice in ye; we'll remahmber yar love more 'an wine: the right-up love ye." 8. "The Song of Solomon in the Dialect of Sussex. From the authorised English Version. By MARK ANTHONY LOWER." The following is a specimen: "1. De song of songs, dat is Solomon's. 2. Let him kiss me wud de kisses of his mouth; for yer love is better dan wine. 3. Cause of de smell of yer good intments, yer naum is lik intment tipped out; derefore de maidens love ye. 4. Drab me; we wull run achter ye; de king has brung me into his chambers: we wull be glad and be jobal in ye; we wull remember yer love more dan wine: de upright love ye." Leaving each reader to judge for himself which of these elegant prose versions is most entitled to the palm, we conclude with one done into verse, viz. 9. "The Song of Solomon versified from the English translation of James of England into the Dialect of the Colliers of Northumberland, but principally those dwelling on the Banks of the Tyne. By J. P. ROBSON." The following is a specimen:

The sang iv a' the tother sangs  
King Solomon's is best.  
Let him wi' kisses squeeze maw gob,  
His luv's like wine new prest.  
The smell iv his fine sarve is nice;  
His neym's like oil teem'd oot;  
O a' wor lasses foller thee,  
They like thee well, ne doot.

"Tice us, an' we'll run efter thee;  
The King is full o' spree;  
He browt me tiv his sleepin'-pleyce,  
Where beds wes meyd for me.  
We'll a' be fond to play wi' thee,  
Thaw luv we think se fine;  
The jenick likes thee, for thaw luv  
Teystes better far nor wine.

Aw's black, but bonny, Salem lasses,  
Like the Kedar-shows;  
Or like the cortins, where wor king  
Lies under for a doze.  
Noo, divent glower at me se,  
Becas aw's black as seut;  
Becas the sun maw skin hes tann'd,  
Maw mother's bairns cries, "Slut!"

There is a freedom about this versified translation that must astonish, if it does not delight, every one. As the translator proceeds, however, he warms with his subject, until his rhymes grow quite equal to a street-ballad, as in the following:

Aw's the reed rose on Sharon that blows;  
Aw's a lily as white as the snaws;  
Aw's the lily 'mang thorns,  
Tiv maw true-luv aw turns;  
For te like him aw've always hed cawse.

As the apple-tree's best in maw seet;  
Se ne marrow maw luv can beat;  
Aw sat doon on the grund  
Where his shador was fund,  
An' aw teysted his apples se sweet!"

But enough of this. Seriously, we think that Prince LOUIS LUCIEN is now riding his hobby rather too fast. The prose versions are bad enough, but the doggerel is absolutely not to be endured.

A curious story, smacking rather of the romance of the Middle Ages than of the plain prosaic work of modern days, has been (what is called) "going the rounds" of the papers. A stern English Paladin, voyaging in his yacht in the Mediterranean, is supposed to have discovered his captain philandering at the feet of his lovely daughter. Inexorable father catches up the base seducer, and, with Herculean force, hurls him overboard. This at least is the story, as narrated, with minute circumstance, by the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*:

The Marquis of D—'s yacht, now at Naples, has been the scene of one of those tragedies of real life which we are apt to think, in these dead-level days, lie far away from the region of real life, in the domain exclusively appropriated by the dramatist and the tale-writer. The Marquis had been for some time cruising with some members of his family, including a youthful daughter, Lady Alice—. The yacht was commanded by a half-pay Lieutenant of the Royal Navy. The Marquis coming on board unexpectedly, from an excursion on shore, if I am rightly informed, found his captain at the feet of his daughter, kissing her hand. The indignant father—a man of Herculean strength—seized the offender, and, let it be hoped, intending only to tear him away from his unseemly place and action, flung him over the bulwark of the yacht into the sea, when he went down at once, in spite—add some of the versions of the story—both of the Marquis's and his sailors' efforts to save him. I would hesitate to repeat a story so like the invention of a French romance-writer, had I not such information, from persons just returned from Naples, as leaves me satisfied of its substantial truth. It is, as I have said, already generally current, and cannot fail to be in a very short time the subject of newspaper comment, and, I fear, of solemn legal procedure.

What a pity that this highly melodramatic story should not be true! To contradict it, the words of more than one English nobleman and several diplomatists have been pledged, and the *Times* takes upon itself to explain the *imbroglio* by attributing it to a misunderstanding of the well-known English idiom "thrown overboard." The most probable explanation that suggests itself to us is, that the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, otherwise known as a "prolific" dramatist, has been engaged (*more suo*) in translating some exciting French romance, and has accidentally mixed up his dramatic work with his "copy" for Manchester.

The latest news from China sweeps away the last cloud of doubt about the fate of the missing English prisoners. For the first time in the history of journalism a correspondent of a daily paper has accepted the crown of martyrdom. Considering the part which the *Times* has played in embroiling this country in a war which it now so fervently deprecates, one might almost be disposed to believe that Mr. BOWLEY had been made the scapegoat for the sins of his journal, were it not for the significant fact that Consul PARKES—the mischief-maker *par excellence*—has been allowed to go scot-free. It is satisfactory to know that a considerable deadend has been levied upon the Chinese for the benefit of the families of the slain, and that the widows and children will not be left unprovided for. In Captain BRABAZON the British army has sustained a severe loss. He was selected for the post of deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general on account of his special accomplishments, and had already won literary spurs by his little volume on "Soldiers and their Science," which he published shortly before his departure for China.

The report issued this year by the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company is a most satisfactory one, and ought to convince all those who are sceptical about the prosperity of that establishment of the fallacy of the doubts. To those who have purchased at the present market-price of shares the dividend is a good one, and the increasing returns give good earnest of an improving balance-sheet. With regard to the new arrangements with Mr. STRANGE, we can only say that it is of little importance how the company levies its rent upon the contractor. The great expense incurred upon the new dining-rooms in the tower recently opened required an increased rent; and as Mr. STRANGE has now got the entire sale of all the refreshments in the Palace, he cannot have much to complain of his rental. Our only

fear is that the public, badly served this year, will have worse to complain of next. The profits of the contractor must be enormous, and while the company are careful to extract a fair rental for themselves, they ought to be equally anxious to see the public fairly treated.

People in authority seem to have run a-muck against beards and moustaches lately, from about the same motives as a Malay. A General at Aldershot has issued a solemn ukase as to the chins of his officers. Commissioner HARVEY has decided against the moustaches of his force; as also has the Bank of England against the bearded chins of their *employés*. General PENNEFATHER and Mr. Commissioner HARVEY are not SOLOMONS, even if their warmest admirers be judges; but we feel no pleasure in writing down as an ass the lately-appointed Bishop of ROCHESTER. This prelate, whose Greek, Latin, and divinity are not very strong, has considered it proper to fulminate, possibly by way of atonement, against beards and cricket. LATIMER and RIDLEY were burned with beards; and that a beard is not a scandal not a few of the leading ecclesiastics in London bear testimony by means of their chins. We regret that the prelate whose title we have just mentioned has added himself to the geneioclads in question, although there is much more reason for clipping the beard of a policeman than that of a curate.

#### THE ITALIAN THEATRE.

THE ABLE WORK on the Italian Theatre by Emiliani Giudici leaves its subject on the threshold of the period when the Middle Ages begin to merge into the modern, the ancient Mysteries and Moralities gradually to give place to the profane and more splendidly produced drama, and the historic or melodramatic stage, according to modern principles, to become first the entertainments of courts, finally that of the public in general, with a degree of pomp and ingenious mechanism compared to which the English theatre that Shakespeare then lived to tread must have seemed barbaric and infantile. Yet still did the sacred keep its place beside the profane, conformably to the religious spirit of the people and temper of the Church in Italy. The "Resurrection" was produced as a spectacle (perhaps not strictly dramatic) by the Franciscan Friars, in 1475, before about 80,000 spectators; and in 1571 the performance of "Saul" extended over four days, with 600 persons, though by far the greater part mutes, on the stage; whilst at Rome, early as the time of Sixtus IV. (1471-84), the comedies of Terence and Plautus were acted under direction of Pomponio Leto to court audiences, and the obscene "Calandra" of Bibbina entertained Leo X., who summoned annually, for theatricals at the Vatican, the *Academicians dei Razzi*, a company formed, that century, at Siena, expressly with a view to dramatic performances, and soon noted for the magnificence of their *mise en scène*. By the time of the Medici Popes the national theatre had developed into the system and constructive forms of the present day; and items of cost still extant give some idea of the munificence lavished upon it. A single performance of the "Sofonisba" of Trissino, ordered by the Cardinal d'Este, consumed 10,000 ducats; and expressly for the producing of the "Antigone," by Dalmonte, Palladio received commission from one of the "societies of representation," originating in the fifteenth century at Venice, for a theatre constructed in wood, in the atrium of a monastery at Vicenza, the twelve scenes required in which for this single performance were painted by F. Zuccaro. But especially on the lyric stage were the appliances of pomp and combinations of ingenuity notable, so that, even in the infancy of both (as till the present day), the opera threw into shade the national drama of Italy. First among performances strictly of the character now understood in the term *operatic* was the "Orbecche," by Giraldo Cinthio, represented in the author's house at Ferrara, before the Duke Ercole d'Este II., with music by Alfonso di Viola, in 1541; and the "Sacrificio" of Beccari, the "Aretusa" of Lollo, were harmonised by the same composer, the first celebrated for, and probably the first to imagine, the union of song with declamation. The "Orfeo" of Poliziano was performed with the greatest attainable variety of instrumental accompaniments—harps, clariens, violins, viols, contrabassi, sackbuts, flutes, pipes, organs, with adaptation of each to the character, grave or tender, terrible or pathetic, of the personages and passages in its *libretto*. As to morals, the transition was indeed boldly and rapidly effected from the religious to the licentious; and if in tragedy was maintained a measured and solemn decorum, in comedy one need only glance at such scenes as came from the pen of Machiavelli to behold the defiance of decency, the cynical disregard of virtuous reserves, not much more considered by Fironzuolo, though a friar, than by the author of the "Principe." Descending the stream of years, we find an activity quite astonishing in this province of Italian letters; but scarce any equal sustaining of power to secure the foundations of a permanent drama, the authoritative expression of the national life. And hence the rarity at the present day of these plays, long since banished from the stage, no collection of which, even in fragmentary beauties, has effected for the early Italians the service rendered by Charles Lamb to the early English drama; and the editions easily to be found of this southern Theatre, for the most part, comprise only pieces of more modern origin. About four thousand tragedies and comedies, all belonging to the same century, were comprised in the library bequeathed, 1750, to the Dominicans at Venice, by Apostolo Zeno, who preceded Metastasio in giving dignity and poetic finish to the lyric theatre, but whose once popular melodramas

(some on Biblical subjects, "Daniel," "Ezechia," "Joseph," "Sisera") are now scarce remembered even by name; a fate shared alike by those of Carlo Gozzi, whom Baretti had the ludicrous hardihood to extol as "the most wonderful genius manifested in any age or country since Shakespeare!" But this is not the place to follow out the phases of the Italian theatre in past centuries; till the end of the seventeenth they may be examined in the pages of Tiraboschi; and for the eighteenth century we may refer to the same Baretti's entertaining picture of life in this country, "Gli Italiani," originally written by him in English, and afterwards in his own language, or with still more confidence to the letters and essays of Gasparo Gozzi, interspersed with full and lively details respecting the theatricals of his time in northern Italy, particularly Venice; while, for the modes and exhibitions of the public stage in all chief cities, may be consulted Lalande's anonymous "Voyages d'un François en Italie" (1765, 6), where we have curious reminiscences of the eight theatres then in activity at Rome—as the ticket-receiver at the entrances, always masked, in order to observe and interfere with any disputes about places, protected by this incognito from private resentments—striking comments on the local morals of the day; and the general practice at the Opera, if not on other stages, of female parts being sustained by males, with voices of similar quality, produced by the same degrading means as at this day in the Papal chapel. "Il en est de même des danses (adds the philosophic tourist); elles sont exécutées par des jeunes acteurs déguisés en femmes ou habillés en hommes." Before leaving this period our regards might linger on another scene in the Eternal City, and we might long to enjoy a retrospective glimpse into the drawing-room of the Spanish Ambassador, one night in November, 1782, to behold the "Antigone" of Alfieri, with the part of *Creonte* impersonated by the author, *Emone* by the Duke Odescalchi, *Cere* by his Duchess, and the heroine herself by Ottavia Odescalchi, whose charms Alfieri implies in calling her "the majestic Duchess of Zugarolo." By no means has the Church in Italy frowned upon the stage, or adopted the stern denunciations common to her ancient Fathers, Latin and Greek. On the other hand, the ecclesiastics largely contributed, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the drama of this language; and in Sicily almost all the more popular legends and stories of saintly patrons to localities have been dramatised, many by Scamacea, a Jesuit, who produced altogether fifty tragedies, sacred and profane in subject. To the same dates, about the end of the seventeenth century, pertain the tragedies composed (I believe not all published) by two Cardinals, Sforza Pallavicino and Delfino the Patriarch of Aquileja. The "Adamo," by Andreini, an actor, produced on the Milanese stage, and witnessed by Milton, is said, perhaps with little truth, to have left impressions that entered suggestively into the conception of the "Paradise Lost."

In 1853 the Papal Government appointed a committee for examining and adjudging prizes to original dramatic compositions recommended by moral and literary merits, in this following the example more energetically carried out at Turin. What the effects on the interests or character of the theatre in Rome it is difficult to say, as really nothing has been manifest; whilst in the northern capital the *premiali* pieces are frequently appearing, at once to take their place in the recognised national, if not truly classic drama, to which, indeed, many deserve being assigned. 3000 francs are annually reserved from the fund thus appropriated in Piedmont for premiation of three dramas, by Italian authors, after the test of production with successful results on the stage at Turin, where, in 1854, the Society of Dramatic Authors resolved to nominate and send delegates into the several Italian states and chief provinces, for the Roman appointing the Marquis Gioacchino Pepoli, for the Genovesato Signor Chiossone, a well-known writer for the stage; and at the same session was resolved the establishment of a journal, for the plan and prospectus of which commission was given to Brofferio, La Farina, Sabbatini—all popular literati. The government of liberated Tuscany, in July last, created a committee of four, including Dell' Ongaro, and the rest of well-known names, for similar interests, with right to dispose of 2000 francs annually in premiation of dramas, and 1000 francs for the best piece brought out every year, not on a public stage, but at the little theatre of the *Accademia* for encouragement of histrionic art, whose performances, usually by very young aspirants, are given on Sunday mornings by daylight, before audiences only of the invited.

With the strongly-marked changes in the physiognomy of Italian literature generally, those of the drama have been such, in recent years, as to escape no attentive observer; and we might date the rise of this completely new school within the period of great political events, between 1830-48, taking into account the influences of reawakened nationality in desire and feeling, emancipation from censorial restraints, and another cause (of some effect unquestionably), in the increasing appreciation of northern works, the more extended acquaintance with the German and English. Within late seasons we have seen Shakespeare become a favourite on the Italian scene, in the versions of Carcano, correct beyond expectation, though indeed modified by the contrasted genius of the theatre and idiom thus familiarised with the stranger; and after seeing the *Hamlet* and *Othello* of Tommaso Salvini, the *Macbeth* of Ernesto Rossi, I cannot but class those performances among the most deeply impressive presentations within my recollections of any stage. The foreign triumphs of Adelaide Ristori have certainly awakened a feeling towards her tending to bear interest in national tragedy, far from being so em-



phatically or generally manifested by Italians towards this great actress before her ultramontane successes. To this we owe various efforts by men of abilities, who have wrought up scenes of high pathetic interest, suited to excite the terror or pity so powerfully commanded by her talents, with express view to her impersonations—as the “Giuditta” of Giacometti, the “Camma” of Montanelli, the “Cassandra” of Samma—the two former among the most effective and highly wrought of Italian tragedies; the last inferior, a feeble and confused treatment of its subject, in which we may wonder at such mistakes respecting antique usages as the cinerary urn of Iphigenia placed in the temple of Apollo, the lights perpetually burning on a Pagan altar! The “Duchesse di San Giuliano,” also written for and dedicated to Ristori, by G. Pieri, who has won recent celebrity by political songs and ballads, is the dramatisation of a story, among realities in the year 1637; Veronica Cypio, married into the Salviati family, discovering the affection of her husband for a woman of low station, ordered the murder of her rival, after many struggles and pangs worked up with some pathos in these five acts. The decline of the pseudo-classic has been slowly but surely accomplishing in this theatre, though its forms and precepts have been maintained by accredited authorities, long after the ascendancy of Alfieri had ceased; and little sign of coming innovation appears in the scenes of Pellico, or even the earlier tragedies of Niccolini, while Marengo proposed to unite the classic and historic, but only secured permanent favour for his “Pia de’ Tolommei,” and that mainly through the acting of Ristori, just as the “Medea” of Della Valle, alike on the olden model, has owed its popularity in great part to Carolina Santoni—now chief auxiliary in the corps collected round herself by the former lady. To that company is regularly attached Signor Giacometti, first in his successes and prolific powers among writers of the day for this stage in tragedy, comedy, serious domestic drama, in metrical and prose dialogue, always evincing ready abilities, inventive versatility, and thorough knowledge of the scene: a lately issued edition of his plays, with ample notes, being prefaced by a portrait that shows an intellectual and still youthful-looking head to be possessed by him. Gherardo del Testa is the next most fertile and generally popular dramatist, familiar to the theatre of every Italian metropolis, and not inferior in domestic pathos to Giacometti, not less sprightly and refined in the humorous than any comic writer of this language. Dell’ Ongaro, more celebrated for his lyrics, has written a tragedy from Venetian story, “Il Fornaretto,” of admirably sustained and thrilling interest. Mucci’s “Caterina de’ Medici” is one of the best specimens of the historic tragedy in prose, and used to be triumphant on the scene when acted by Carolina Internari, Ristori’s instructress. Chissone and Leone

Fortis stand in the foremost rank for versatility and successes far and wide. In a series of cheap form, “Italia Drammatica, commenced at Turin, 1851, the selection of the modern acted drama opens with “Camoens; or, a Poet and a Minister,” by Fortis, in prose, belonging to the romantic and familiarly pathetic class, with a fullness of grouping scarce attempted till of late on this stage. From the same pen we have the promise of a drama on the subject “Georgio Byron.” In the comedy, where French influences are often apparent, as well as in the serious prose drama, honourable mention is due to Brofferio, Vollo, Battaglia, Cosenza, Bon, Gualtieri, Gattinelli, and Rossi (the last two both actors and authors). Ferrari has attempted a kind of dramatic biography of genius in his “Parini and Satire,” “Goldoni and his sixteen Comedies,” but never been so fervently applauded as in his “Prosa,” one of the best examples of the wider social scope and healthfully moral purpose of the new Italian school; beside which admirable comedy of modern life may be placed “I Giornali,” by Vollo, premiated at Turin—a brilliant and worthily-aimed satire on the dishonesties of the political press. In the first half of the last century a new epoch was formed by the tragedies from Roman history of Antonio Conti, who, following the suggestions of Gravina’s “Ragione Poetica,” ventured to introduce the people, the public life of ancient Rome, in his scenes. That example was imitated to some degree in the “Cajo Gracco” of Monte, and “Adelchi” of Manzoni, but never with such bold originality as by Revere, a living author of many prose tragedies on Italian historic themes; and also in the long and complicated, but not ineffective or uninteresting, treatment of the episode from twelfth-century annals, “Stamira; or, the Rout of the Army of Barbarossa before Ancona,” by G. Borioni (Turin, 1853), on the list, I believe, of the unacted plays, to which if we add all possessing merits to be appreciated and worthy of perusal in private in the Italian drama of recent origin, the number would be indeed considerable.

With much to be admired, and in its present phase exhibiting a reawakened energy that enlists all sympathies, we may yet consider this national theatre in but a transitional state; compared with the wealth of historic suggestions, as yet little enriched by illustration of the fatherland in its past destinies; and boasting of but few productions to be called *monumental*, except indeed the noblest by Niccolini, whose “Arnaldo” seems the first in the language of this sublime historic class. The more deeply thought-out tragedy, in which the sources of interest derive from the inner life, and the mysteries of human fate are referred to their solution in moral causes, still appears the property of the Northern rather than the Southern stage; but perhaps may be one of the high attainments to be fairly expected from the promise already given by Italy.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE ARTS.

*British Artists from Hogarth to Turner: being a Series of Biographical Sketches.* By WALTER THORNBURY, Author of “Art and Nature,” “Life in Spain,” &c. 2 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett, 1861. pp. 661.

“MISCELLANIES ON ART” would be the more correct, though not so attractive a title for these volumes, consisting in great part of a reprint of articles recently contributed to the *Art Journal*. Their contents are far from being exclusively devoted to British artists. In Vol. I. we have “Last Hours” of Brauer, the Fleming; of Fra Angelico, the Italian; of M. Beaujean, the Frenchman; of Giovanni da Fiori, the Florentine flower-painter. Nearly a moiety of Vol. II. is occupied by chapters on topics so general as “Epochs of Painting,” “Greek Art,” “Moorish Art,” “Gothic Art.” Turner, of whom the title gives promise, is represented by a vignette portrait; Hogarth by an imaginary conversation about him and the London scenes he immortalised. The chapters which are devoted to the early heroes of the English schools—Wilson, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Barry, Morland, Nollekens, and others—with whose careers Allan Cunningham and Nollekens Smith have made us all familiar, are not so much condensed biographies as dramatic glimpses of the men and of their environments. No new facts are given, nor are all the material old facts grouped together. Certain striking scenes and circumstances in their lives are vividly and picturesquely painted—made to re-live before our eyes, with all the *resemblance* and illusive effect of the novelist. There is, in fact, displayed in these essays more of the novelist’s than of the biographer’s art. Mr. Thornbury is always graphic, though sometimes careless. He paints with a full brush, and sets his palette with a sufficient variety of colours—sometimes applying them, as other painters, for effect do, a little at random—and sometimes, perhaps, taking up a *wrong* tint. The interest of his pictures is undeniable: a result partly due to the talent of the painter, partly to his subjects. For, next to the lives of actors and of Bohemians generally, those of artists are among the most interesting to read. Especially so are those of our English artists of the last century, pioneers in a then doubtful and difficult course: lives

abounding in contrasted and often dark hues, interwoven with the history of men still remarkable in letters and politics, and illustrating phases of manners so opposite to those of the present day. Capital “subjects” for a biographer with a turn for dramatic and picturesque realisation are such men as the bright mercurial Gainsborough, the moody, neglected Wilson, Reynolds the bland and self-possessed, Barry the fierce and squalid, shrewd miserly Nollekens, the foppish visionary Cosway, the spendthrift Sherwin, the stormy Fuseli, Morland the reprobate, Lawrence the courtly and financially-embarrassed; not to mention “men of promise” prematurely cut off like Proctor and Deare, and obscure nobodies once famous like Biaggio Rebecca Locatelli, and others. *Theirs* is an always interesting class. Any facts about them are as glimpses of light amid the Stygian darkness of the forgotten past.

The best papers here, the most careful and solid, strike us as being those on Gainsborough and Reynolds; among the most vivid, next to them, those on Wilson, Nollekens, and “the two fop artists,” Sherwin and Cosway. We must enter our protest, however, against the attempt to draw “a moral” from the sorrowful life, and at the expense, of men like Wilson and Barry; men who lived up to their lights, and whose chief misfortune it was that they lived in a Bæotian age. The life of any man rightly painted blossoms with perpetual “moral,” not with a solitary cut-and-dry one. Perhaps, too, the life of any human creature, above all that of a man who has existed to enrich and ennoble the world, as in the case of most of these men, is too solemn a thing to be made a *show* of, for the entertainment and wonderment of the groundlings.

From the vivid and picturesque sketch of Gainsborough, here is a clever and characteristic snatch of “generalising” portraiture:

We delight in all the stories of this impulsive and versatile man; of his buying Giardini’s violin, which he never could stretch, and Abel’s viol de gamba, which he could not finger. We can see him begging the Welsh harper to sell him his harp, and purchasing a hautboy to rival that blackbird, Fisher. We have seen him (in our mind’s eye, Horatio) sketch the “Blue boy”—afterwards a distinguished ironmonger—and then rush up to try the Vandyck theorbos he has just bought of the bearded German professor he found dining in a garret on a pipe and some roasted apples. No wonder he breathed a divine light into the eye of Fisher’s portrait. No wonder his delighted brush dwelt on the chestnut glow of an old Stradivarius, and knew how to fleck the bright light on the

mellow rim of a hautboy. No wonder the painter, usually so sketchy, engraved with careful dark letters the maker's name on the painted piano. No wonder he gave Colonel Hamilton a picture for playing to him witchingly on the violin, and Mr. Nollekins Smith "a pinch" of a dog's head, because he seemed, as a boy, to like fiddling. We need no print to show him us bowing away with reversed wig at a violoncello, or blowing his brains out through a blunderbuss-mouthed hautboy. We recall him—as in a statue, so firm and sharp is the outline—in his room, the sides heaped with canvases, the corners stacked with flutes and violins, standing, with his brushes, two yards long, painting for hours a day; in the evening at Hampstead, refreshing his eye at the twilight window; or by lamplight near his wife, sitting drawing leafy lanes, up to the knees in sketches, that are thrown under the table as waste. Or shall we take him later, gay in a rich suit of drab, gold-laced, painting Sterne, Chatterton, Richardson, or Johnson, and snatching stray moments to hug his violin under his chin; or with a bit of clay from the beer-barrel, and a lump of wax from the candle, to model the head of that beautiful singer, Miss Linley, who has just charmed him at a concert, and whom Sheridan is shortly to crack bottles and shed blood for?

The summing up of this delightful painter's distinctive qualities and merits which follows, is marked by critical acumen, knowledge, and sympathy:

We love the gentle tenderness and contentment, as of the golden age, that pervades the Suffolk painter's pictures. We regard them with gratitude, as proof of the love of landscape—then but a small bush, in England now so good and honoured a tree; but we still must regard Tom in painting with much of that modified love we feel for Thomson in poetry, taking both rather for what they set men to do than for what they did. It is true that Gainsborough, with a fine enthusiasm for his art, was always in his walks watching the cobweb grey of London distances, the faces of children, the ripple of dock-leaves, the grim bluntness of chance stumps. But how did he work? Not often in the open air, though he painted the open air; not often in the country, though he painted the country. It is also true that he took his men from clay dolls; his cows from pinched wax; his rocks from knobs of coal; his trees from firewood; his water and grass from dry moss and flakes of looking-glass. Artificial systems of course produce artificial Art; good recipes produce good cooks, but not good painters. Such tricks, like the angry ton of coals thrown down for the Last Judgment scene in Martin's studio, may give hints, but even to a genius must be dangerous aids. It, however, in a false and periwig age, showed the London painter's solicitude to realise, and the activity and energy of a mind that rejected no allies of the imagination—just as caricaturists draw outrageous heads from disturbed pillows, and even creased paper. . . . Tom's eye turned to the living world, and his objects of study were everywhere around him. He was the first to show us that there was poetry in English rustic life, and that barley-sugar temples were not essential as a garnish to English oak woods. He applied the manner of the Flemish and Dutch schools to English nature, and prepared the way for English Art. What Reynolds called "a portrait-like representation of nature," we have since found is the most poetical, for we have learned that what we once called "heightening" is only varying, and too often debasing, nature. If Tom could not idealise, he could at least give the grace and beauty he saw; and what, after all, is the ideal compared with the best nature, of which it is but a stiff patchwork copy? He stuffed no Apollos into his clouds, like Wilson, whose fine brain the recurrent porter-pot fired with dreams of school-boy mythology. People sneered, as Reynolds did, at Gainsborough's manner, because it was original and daring; yet Sir Joshua confessed, with the regret of forced honesty, that all those odd scratches and marks, that looked mere negligence, by a kind of magic, at a certain distance, assumed forms, and dropped into their places. Gainsborough liked to surprise by this odd, hatching, slight, brown manner; it was the result of handling learnt by a self-taught man, who, ignorant of rules, studies only effect, disregards finish, and shapes out a road for himself. All his pictures were sketches; his thin sky had a fermenting lightness, effervescence, and general effect—that greater finish without knowledge would only have made leaden, heavy, and waxen. Colour and facility were Tom's great gifts; precision, drawing, and finish, were not his. There is always a dreamy vapour about his landscape, which gives it a firescreen poetry, and the look of fan-painting, were it not redeemed by genius. He may give us his daylight owl, and his cattle feeding on the waves, but still we are bewitched. The foreground may run back, and the background forward—it is all one to us. He may even break the Ruskin decalogue, and put the fork of a tree where no fork ought to be; still we love his art, and prefer him often to the mustard-and-cress school, and the society of microscopic botanists. We know he studied Wynants and Ruysdael, and had not courage to break from their conventions. His brown, transparent, flimsy woods were not always shadows. He began by painting ferns, and grasses, and oak trees, leaf by leaf—young chestnut leaves, olive tips and all. But he grew impatient of a labour that the age was not ripe for. He expressed the young and timid national poetry of his time. If sometimes he threw in a Musidora, or some such classic nonentity, bathing, that was the age's fault, not his and Thomson's. At all events, he gave us no Chelsea-china shepherds, piping in cherry-coloured brocades, high-quartered shoes and diamond buckles. In his way—away from nature—Gainsborough worked like a dragon, with chalks, lead pencils, bistre, sepia, Indian ink, or black and white, his shadows mopped in with a sponge, the high lights struck out by means of a small lump of whitening, held by a pair of sugar-tongs. The fine sentiment of Gainsborough's scrimmaged landscapes used to till Constable's eyes with tears. They show the artist's moods; they do not show an artist dominated over by nature.

The portrait of Sir Joshua (supposed date 1766) is rapidly but vigorously struck off:

A man of middle size, full-fleshed, but not corpulent; blunt, kindly features, beaming spectacles; upper lip deeply scarred, from falling down a precipice when out riding in Minorca. His complexion is of that rosy floridness that healthy middle age, even in London, sometimes wears; his face is round; his white wig bushy and bobbed; the veins on his full broad forehead are prominent; his mouth is twitchy and sensitive; his eyes keen and observant. His face wears too a little of a deaf man's anxiety, and he carries the inevitable ear-trumpet, that acknowledgment of an infirmity that Johnson disliked so. Reynolds has still a great adversary in Ramsay—Allan Ramsay's clever son. Romney has not appeared above the horizon; but there is rough Gainsborough, a dangerous rival, in Pall Mall. Though not yet president, Sir Joshua—as we call him, though he is not yet knighted, and West is gaining all the attention of the court, and hoping to establish an academy—looks a quiet, courteous, sensible gentleman as need be; silent at his easel, but able to talk, well-read, travelled, and schooled by duels with old Johnson to some subtlety and accuracy of reasoning and conclusion. Now, with his spectacles, full cravat, frilled shirt, deep-collared buttoned coat, lapelled waistcoat, and Michael Angelo watch seal, he looks born for rank, does the Devonshire clergyman's son; and if I wanted a special word to express at once the chief charac-

teristics of Sir Joshua, I should choose the adjective "respectable"—for that, apart from his genius, is what he socially is. Barry is a raving Irish savage beside him; Gainsborough a distempered clown; Wilson a red-nosed drunken boor; West but a Methodist churchwarden. We know he is parsimonious in his household, inclined to secret jealousy, cold, and disposed to be dictatorial; not an impulsive, warm-hearted man, but an agreeable-tempered, bland worshipping of the "respectabilities;" slow of invention; rather too free a borrower from the old portrait-painters, and, in everything but colour experiments, prudent, discerning, and safe. No doubt answers may be found to these charges by men who like to think their heroes angels, and do not want the truth, or the hard instructive reality; no doubt he helped Dr. Johnson to do good by alms; no doubt he gave Gainsborough one hundred guineas for his "Girl and Pigs," when he asked only sixty; no doubt he once gave a starving artist 100*l.*; but he was a screw at home, and fidgeted his servants about the candle-droppings and cheese-parings, when he had a snug 60,000*l.* lying at his bank. We must remember, too, that many people thought themselves defrauded by the fading of some of Reynolds's experimental pictures; and that his women, as Walpole, the clever chatterer, says, were thought unsuccessful, and his poor children too courtly and polished.

The external helps and dodges, of which Sir Joshua in his poverty of invention shiftily availed himself, are happily pointed out in the following passage:

Now this Puck, for instance, this inimitable little brown goblin, tossing up his frolicsome legs on the round top of a spongy mushroom—the picture that Walpole did not like, and that Alderman Boydell would have painted for his Shakspeare Gallery—was it taken from a chubby beggar boy that Sir Joshua found sitting on the steps of this very house that we are in Leicester-square?—or was it from the stray street boy who, afterwards becoming a brewer's porter, was, singularly enough, years after when grown old, present at the sale-room when this very picture was put up to the hammer?—or was it, which is more likely, painted at first from the stray boy, afterwards one of those sturdy champions in quilted coat and leather armour, that you see riding luxuriously on Barclay's drays, and subsequently repainted, at Boydell's request, on the mushroom as Puck, and finished from what do you think, invisible friend of mine?

"I give it up!" Why, from a dead child, pale and flaccid, borrowed from a hospital, and bandaged up in the position of the laughing goblin. Sir Joshua was full of these experiments; for Mason tells us that just as he painted hungry "You-go-lean-O" from a grinning coal-heaver or street beggar with a fortnight's beard on, so he painted some of his cherubs from a mirror suspended at angles above the heads of children sitters. His fancy and historical pictures were, in fact, merely portraits, and often originated by chance circumstances, for Sir Joshua's periwigged imagination was not a nimble-footed one, and was not always at hand when called for. His "Children in the Wood," for instance, arose from the fact of a beggar child, who was sitting to him for some other picture, falling asleep, and looking so innocent and calm, that Sir Joshua instantly put a clean fresh canvas on his easel, and painted in the head; and then, as the child turned in its sleep, he drew on the same canvas another study of the same head. Some leaves, an orange-breasted Robin, and some boughs were then added; and the dish, so spiced and cooked, was henceforth known as "The Children in the Wood." This very child nearly came to a bad end, after being thus immortalised for one day; the beggar mother let it fall out of her arms from the raised throne, but luckily the child escaped unhurt. In his allegorical picture of Dr. Beattie, Reynolds introduced a portrait of lean, wizened Voltaire, and a fat man's back, that everybody would christen Hume's. Then let us not forget that chubby little giant, the boy Hercules, drawn from the son of a tenant of Burke's down at Beaconsfield, where the rusticating artist saw him, robust and happy, rolling on the cottage floor. He grew up to be a farmer, and is, we believe, still living, though not able, like Puck, the brewer's man, to remember being carried a struggling youngster to the studio, where he knew, for the base consideration of lucre, he would have to lie stripped and shivering on the throne for a mortal hour.

In his chapters entitled "Last Hours of the Painters," in which the reins are freely thrown on Fancy's neck, we do not think Mr. Thornbury so successful as in his biographic sketches. With the assumption of the dramatic form the dramatic spirit dwindles. The interesting attempt again to identify in the London of our own day the backgrounds of Hogarth's moral Epics reads very awkwardly put as an impossible dialogue between Garrick and Goldsmith. It is odd enough, by the way, that the latter poet should "tread the musty-smelling cocoa-nut mats of Marylebone Church this quiet week-day"—nearly a century before cocoa-nut mats had been invented.

In the paper on Cruikshank there is some good hearty sympathetic appreciation of that remarkable man's rare powers; as here:

For weird force, and as an embodied ghost-story, as a flash of light on a dark Rembrandt-night, as showing his imaginative goblin sabbatiness, George V. never did anything so admirable and so excellent as his "Will of the Wisp," across which, as across a dying wit's face, passes a ghastly gleam of humour. Talk of Fuseli and his wind-bag, there is real, vivid imagination enough in this to make a whole Academy of Fuselis. It is just an Egyptian darkness, with breaking through it above a bog-hole, some black bulrushes, and above them a bending, leathery goblin, exulting over some drowned traveller, the meteor lamp he carries casting a downward flicker on the dark water. Such darkness, such wicked speed, such bad, Puck-like malice, such devilry, Hoffman and Poe together could not have better devised; many a May exhibition has not half the genius in all its pictures that focuses in that gem of jet.

Of the "Chapters on Art," the "Epochs of Painting" is a hasty rough-and-ready summary of the characteristics of the "schools" of Painting during four thousand years. It takes rapid strides to get through such a task in 47 post-octavo pages. The chapter on "Greek Art" is the best of the four—vivid and picturesque; that on "Moorish Art" is a chapter of sentiment on the Alhambra. That on "Gothic Art" is more rhetorical than profound.

It would have enhanced the value of the chapters devoted to English artists, not only if they had been carefully revised and more equal in calibre, but even if they had been arranged in chronological order. In the preface we are told, they "are to be accounted as the precursors of a more ambitious and elaborate book, the result of many years' study—'A History of English Art: from Hogarth its Founder, to Turner its Perfecter.' In this, if God gives me life, I purpose to trace not merely the early sufferings and martyrdoms of



our great English artists, but also the growth and progress of English Art, from the acorn to the oak. I hope to show the lesser men grouped in epochs, and revolving round the representative mind of the period with borrowed motion and reflected light." A crying want is exposed in the following complaint: "The student of National Art knows not where to go to find specimens of Opie and Northcote, Fuseli, Blake, Mortimer, Tresham, or Romney. We have nowhere in our meagre collections any genealogical tree of Art, where we can trace our pictorial mind from the root to the newest twig. Another half-century this disgrace, and these deficiencies, will be irreparable. While there is yet time let there be reform and remedy." It is indeed time the nation should bethink itself of attempting a coherent *National* collection!

### HISTORY.

*History of the United Netherlands, from the death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort. With a full View of the English-Dutch Struggle against Spain, and of the Origin and Destruction of the Spanish Armada.* By JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, D.C.L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." Vols. I. and II. London: John Murray. 1860. [Second Notice.]

DR. MOTLEY'S second volume is even more interesting to the student of history than his first. It is not so lively—for at every step he knows that the sleepless eye of Dryasdust is upon him, and he works with a toilsome and deliberate industry, far from "amusing" to the casual looker-on, but necessary to one conscious of that vigilant and carping presence. Like all Americans inspired by a true literary ambition, he writes for the English public, not merely for his own; yet he knows that at every stroke he is offending some English prejudice, hurting some dearly-cherished national notion, and he must be ready with his authorities and citations for each offensive statement. It was the Sidneys and Leicesters, we are apt to think, who established the foundations of Dutch liberty; it was the speech at Tilbury, the wise preparations and management of Elizabeth and her counsellors, that discomfited the Armada. Not so, thinks Dr. Motley. According to him, Sidney owed his death to a combat in which the English combined the endurance of Inkermann with the heroic dash of the Balaklava charge. But Zutphen, the name in which is embalmed one of the dearest of England's memories, is to the American historian the first in the long series of Leicester's blunders, which nearly ruined the cause of Dutch freedom, embroiled the best patriots of Holland with the English Queen and Government, made the enterprise of Philip possible, and threatened Europe with the triumphant domination of Spain. No, in Dr. Motley's sedate, precise, argumentative prose, proving all things by quotations and foot-notes, we hear continually the old melancholy refrain, "Quantulâ sapientiâ! quantulâ sapientiâ!" Philip the Prudent, with his neglect of his soldiery in Flanders, his peddling dispatches, his insane expectations, is scarcely more ineffective than our own great Elizabeth, starving the English contingent in the Low Countries, prosecuting the quarrels of her reconciled Leicester with the patriotic Dutchmen, who saw through his brilliant shallowness; listening to the temporising counsel of the solemn Burleigh, when every moment called for resolute action; snubbing the heroic Sidneys and Drakes; sending commissioners to treat for peace with Philip, and believing in the sincerity of his expressions of amity towards England, at the very moment when the blow was on the point of being dealt at her. Such is the gist of Dr. Motley's second volume. Preux chevaliers of the Virgin Queen, Froudes and Kingsleys, will soon be donning their armour and doing battle for their liege lady; but, in the mean time, Dr. Motley's well-weighed and well supported statements deserve the most serious attention, and awaken the deepest historic interest.

When the gallant Sidney has faded out of the history, dying from wounds received in a conflict which, though Leicester wrote of it as "the most notable encounter that hath been in our age," arose out of no object more romantic than that of seizing "a convoy of wheat and barley, butter and cheese," no figure emerges on which the eye can rest with satisfaction until the appearance of Drake upon the scene. It was when Leicester was squabbling with the Dutch patriots and his English subordinates, insisting upon being recognised as the representative of a sovereignty which Elizabeth repudiated, and sowing the seeds of long political and social schism in a commonwealth where unity and harmony of sentiment and action were indispensable for the repulse of the common foe, that "an Englishman arrived in the Netherlands, bearer of dispatches from the Queen." Dr. Motley's portrait of Drake is a loving one, all the more so that our sea-king was not high of origin or in place, and we recognise the American Republican in one or two of his touches:

He was a small man, apparently forty-five years of age, of a fair but somewhat weather-stained complexion, with light brown, closely-curling hair, an expansive forehead, a clear blue eye, rather commonplace features, a thin, brown, pointed beard, and a slight moustache. Though low of stature, he was broad-chested, with well-knit limbs. His hands, which were small and nervous, were brown and callous with the marks of toil. There was something in his brow and glance not to be mistaken, and which men willingly call master; yet he did not seem to have sprung of the born magnates of the earth. He wore a heavy gold chain about his neck, and it might be observed that upon the light full sleeves of his slashed doublet the image of a small ship on a terrestrial globe was curiously and many times embrodered. It was not the first time that he had visited the Netherlands. Thirty years before the man had been apprentice on board a small lugger, which traded between the English coast and the ports

of Zealand. Emerging in early boyhood from his parental mansion—an old boat, turned bottom upwards on a sandy down—he had naturally taken to the sea, and his master, dying childless not long afterwards, bequeathed to him the lugger. But in time his spirit, too much confined by coasting in the narrow seas, had taken a bolder flight. He had risked his hard-earned savings in a voyage with the old slave-trader, John Hawkins—whose exertions, in what was then considered an honourable and useful vocation, had been rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with her special favour, and with a coat of arms, the crest whereof was a negro's head, proper, chained—but the lad's first and last enterprise in this field was unfortunate. Captured by Spaniards, and only escaping with life, he determined to revenge himself on the whole Spanish nation; and this was considered a most legitimate proceeding according to the "sea divinity" in which he had been schooled. His subsequent expeditions against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies were eminently successful, and soon the name of Francis Drake rang through the world, and startled Philip in the depths of his Escorial. The first Englishman, and the second of any nation, he then ploughed his memorable "furrow round the earth," carrying amazement and destruction to the Spaniards as he sailed, and after three years brought to the Queen treasure enough, as it was asserted, to maintain a war with the Spanish King for seven years, and to pay himself and companions, and the merchant-adventurers who had participated in his enterprise, forty-seven pounds sterling for every pound invested in the voyage. The speculation had been a fortunate one both for himself and for the kingdom. The terrible Sea-king was one of the great types of the sixteenth century. The self-helping private adventurer, in his little vessel the *Golden Hind*, 100 tons burthen, had waged successful war against a mighty empire, and had shown England how to humble Philip. When he again set foot on his native soil he was followed by admiring crowds, and became the favourite hero of romance and ballad; for it was not the ignoble pursuit of gold alone, through toil and peril, which had endeared his name to the nation. The popular instinct recognised that the true means had been found at last for rescuing England and Protestantism from the overshadowing empire of Spain. The Queen visited him in his *Golden Hind*, and gave him the honour of knighthood. The treaty between the United Netherlands and England had been followed by an embargo upon English vessels, persons, and property in the ports of Spain; and, after five years of unwonted repose, the privateersman again set forth with twenty-five small vessels—of which five or six only were armed—under his command, conjoined with that of General Carlisle. This time the voyage was undertaken with full permission and assistance of the Queen, who, however, intended to disavow him, if she should find such a step convenient. This was the expedition in which Philip Sidney had desired to take part. The Queen watched its result with intense anxiety, for the fate of her Netherlands adventure was thought to be hanging on the issue. "Upon Drake's voyage, in very truth, dependeth the life and death of the cause, according to man's judgment," said Walsingham. The issue was encouraging, even if the voyage—as a mercantile speculation—proved not so brilliant as the previous enterprises of Sir Francis had been. He returned in the midsummer of 1586, having captured and brand-schized St. Domingo and Carthagena, and burned St. Augustine. "A fearful man to the King of Spain is Sir Francis Drake," said Lord Burghley. Nevertheless, the Queen and the Lord-Treasurer—as we have shown by the secret conferences at Greenwich—had, notwithstanding these successes, expressed a more earnest desire for peace than ever. A simple, sea-faring Englishman, with half-a-dozen miserable little vessels, had carried terror into the Spanish possessions all over the earth; but even then the great Queen had not learned to rely on the valour of her volunteers against her most formidable enemy.

This is the burden of Dr. Motley's plaint. Always negotiating for a not safe and honourable peace! Dr. Motley has perused the whole of Philip's secret correspondence preserved in the archives of Simancas, and of which complete copies have been taken for the Belgian Government, and their revelations are certainly astounding. Let us not go into sackcloth and ashes for the faults of our modern diplomacy, and point with regretful envy to the times when England was governed by an Elizabeth and a Burleigh. The more Philip lied, the more Elizabeth and her chief advisers believed him; and the joke of the matter (if joke there can be in it) is that Philip never could bring himself to believe that Elizabeth was his dupe, and fancied that she was attempting to deceive him as he succeeded in deceiving her. In the annals of enormous lying, royal, diplomatic, or private, we know nothing to compare with the following instructions sent by the gray-headed, slight-figured, stooping letter-writer of the Escorial. Commissioners were expected by Parma from Elizabeth to treat of peace; they were to disavow the English Queen's participation in Drake's gallant attack on Cadiz; and then—his Majesty continued:

"When you have got such a disavowal, you are to act as if entirely taken in and imposed upon by them, and, pretending to believe everything they tell you, you must renew the negotiations, proceed to name commissioners, and propose a meeting upon neutral territory. As for powers, say that you, as my governor-general, will entrust them to your deputies, in regard to the Netherlands. For all other matters, say that you have had full powers for many months, but that you cannot exhibit them until conditions worthy of my acceptance have been offered. Say this only for the sake of appearance. This is the true way to take them in, and so the peace-commissioners may meet. But to you only do I declare that my intention is that this shall never lead to any result, whatever conditions may be offered by them. On the contrary, all this is done—just as they do—to deceive them, and to cool them in their preparations for defence, by inducing them to believe that such preparations will be unnecessary. You are well aware that the reverse of all this is the truth, and that on our part there is to be no slackness, but the greatest diligence in our efforts for the invasion of England, for which we have already made the most abundant provision in men, ships, and money, of which you are well aware." Is it strange that the Queen of England was deceived? Is it matter of surprise, censure, or shame, that no English statesman was astute enough or base enough to contend with such diplomacy, which seemed inspired only by the very father of lies?

With what art Parma treated the English commissioners, with what supernatural simplicity they believed in him, is told in long detail in Dr. Motley's pages. Even when Cardinal Allen's famous book had been published, and Elizabeth knew at last what was about to be attempted, the English commissioners could still be duped. The following, respecting one of them, would be almost incredible, did not Dr. Motley (the italics are his, not ours) quote chapter and verse for it:

Comptroller Croft was more judicious, for he valued himself on taking a sound, temperate, and conciliatory view of affairs. He was not the man to offend a magnanimous neighbour—who meant nothing unfriendly—by regarding his manoeuvres with superfluous suspicion. So this envoy wrote to Lord Burghley on the 2nd August (N.S.)—let the reader mark the date—that, “although a great doubt had been conceived as to the King’s sincerity, . . . yet that discretion and experience induced him—the envoy—to think, that besides the reverent opinion to be had of princes’ oaths, and the general incommmodity which will come by the contrary, God had so balanced princes’ powers in that age, as they rather desire to assure themselves at home, than with danger to invade their neighbours.” Perhaps the mariners of England—at that very instant exchanging broadsides off the coast of Devon and Dorset with the Spanish Armada, and doing their best to protect their native land from the most horrible calamity which had ever impended over it—had arrived at a less reverent opinion of princes’ oaths; and it was well for England in that supreme hour that there were such men as Howard and Drake, and Winter and Frobisher, and a whole people with hearts of oak to defend her, while bungling diplomatists and credulous dotards were doing their best to imperil her existence.

By this time, Elizabeth was up and doing, though almost to the very last her Admiral, Howard, and her minister, Walsingham, complain of the same parsimony which had starved the English army in Flanders, and which threatened to starve the English navy on which the defence of the realm depended. And what was the Royal Navy of England when the Armada menaced the kingdom? Nothing could more strikingly contrast the England of 1588 with the England of 1860 than a little paragraph of Dr. Motley’s: “The whole royal navy, numbering about thirty-four vessels in all, of different sizes, ranging from 1110 and 1000 tons to 30, had at last been got ready for sea. Its aggregate tonnage was 11,820, not half so much as at the present moment—in the case of one marvellous merchant steamer—floats upon a single keel.”

Dr. Motley’s description of the discomfiture, the dispersion, and the flight of the Armada, is seldom what it is fashionable to call pictorial. It is the work of a practical American, determined to know and understand every detail and fibre of the great transaction, and to reproduce it with the utmost fidelity. Strange to say, after reading the narrative in which the defeat of the mighty ships of Spain by the small nimble vessels of England is chronicled with the most scrupulous minuteness, the mind at once recurs to Fuller’s famous description of the wit combats of Shakespeare and Jonson, which really seems to have been suggested by the sterner battling which humbled the might of Spain. In one respect Dr. Motley is original, and the point which he seeks to prove indeed alone gives him a direct right to introduce in such detail the story of the Armada into his narrative. His notion is, that the success or non-success of the Armada depended on the junction of its huge unwieldy vessels with the fleet of gunboats and hoys which Parma had collected in the Flemish ports for the transport and protection of his numerous and well-equipped army of invasion. It was the skill with which the fleets of Holland and Zeeland, numbering some one hundred and fifty galleons, sloops, and flyboats, blockading every possible egress from Newport, or Gravelines, or Sluys, or Flushing, or Dunkirk, that forbade the junction, and in reality determined the great event. It was not England alone, but the co-operation of the United Netherlands, that baffled the Armada—this is Dr. Motley’s theory. Our last extract shall be the description of Philip’s tranquil and almost complacent reception of the overthrow of his most fondly-cherished plan—the shattering of the hope of years.

Sanguine and pertinacious, the King refused to believe in the downfall of his long-cherished scheme; and even when the light was at last dawning upon him, he was like a child crying for a fresh toy, when the one which had long amused him had been broken. If the Armada were really very much damaged, it was easy enough, he thought, for the Duke of Parma to make him a new one, while the old one was repairing. “In case the Armada is too much shattered to come out,” said Philip, and winter compels it to stay in that port, you must cause another Armada to be constructed at Emden and the adjacent towns, at my expense, and, with the two together, you will certainly be able to conquer England.” And he wrote to Medina Sidonia in similar terms. That naval commander was instructed to enter the Thames at once, if strong enough. If not, he was to winter in the Scotch port which he was supposed to have captured. Meantime Farnese would build a new fleet at Emden, and in the spring the two fleets would proceed to accomplish the great purpose. But at last the arrival of Medina Sidonia at Santander dispelled these visions, and now the King appeared in another attitude. A messenger, coming post-haste from the captain-general, arrived in the early days of October at the Escorial. Entering the palace he found Idiaquez and Moura pacing up and down the corridor, before the door of Philip’s cabinet, and was immediately interrogated by those counsellors, most anxious, of course, to receive authentic intelligence at last as to the fate of the Armada. The entire overthrow of the great project was now, for the first time, fully revealed in Spain; the fabulous victories over the English, and the annihilation of Howard and all his ships, were dispersed in air. Broken, ruined, forlorn, the invincible Armada—so far as it still existed—had reached a Spanish port. Great was the consternation of Idiaquez and Moura, as they listened to the tale, and very desirous was each of the two secretaries that the other should discharge the unwelcome duty of communicating the fatal intelligence to the King. At last Moura consented to undertake the task, and entering the cabinet, he found Philip seated at his desk. Of course he was writing letters. Being informed of the arrival of a messenger from the north, he laid down his pen, and inquired the news. The secretary replied that the accounts concerning the Armada were by no means so favourable as could be wished. The courier was then introduced, and made his dismal report. The King did not change countenance. “Great thanks,” he observed, “do I render to Almighty God, by whose generous hand I am gifted with such power, that I could easily, if I chose, place another fleet upon the seas. Nor is it of very great importance that a running stream should be sometimes intercepted, so long as the fountain from which it flows remains inexhaustible.” So saying, he resumed his pen, and serenely proceeded with his letters. Christopher Moura stared with unaffected amazement at his sovereign, thus tranquil while a shattered world was falling on his head, and then retired to confer with his colleague. “And how did his Majesty receive the blow?” asked Idiaquez.

“His Majesty thinks nothing of the blow,” answered Moura, “nor do I, consequently, make more of this great calamity than does his Majesty. So the King—as fortune flew away from him—wrapped himself in his virtue; and his counsellors, imitating their sovereign, arrayed themselves in the same garment. Thus draped, they were all prepared to bide the pelting of the storm which was only beating figuratively on their heads, while it had been dashing the King’s mighty galleons on the rocks, and drowning by thousands the wretched victims of his ambition. Soon afterwards, when the particulars of the great disaster were thoroughly known, Philip ordered a letter to be addressed in his name to all the bishops of Spain, ordering a solemn thanksgiving to the Almighty for the safety of that portion of the invincible Armada which it had pleased Him to preserve. And thus, with the sound of mourning throughout Spain—for there was scarce a household of which some beloved member had not perished in the great catastrophe—and with the peals of merry bells over all England and Holland, and with a solemn ‘Te Deum’ resounding in every church, the curtain fell upon the great tragedy of the Armada.

Dr. Motley’s book is one which already takes a rank among standard works of history. It has opened up many new points, and suggested many new problems, in English history. Whatever may be the verdict finally pronounced upon his opinions, no careful reader of his book can doubt the conscientious industry of his research, the ability with which he has marshalled its results, and the candour which presides over the statement of new views, never wearing the air of paradoxes, or supported by a recourse to the disingenuous arts still too common with historians by whom novelty and a supposed originality are considered acceptable substitutes for truth.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Iceland: its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers.* By CHARLES S. FORBES. London: John Murray. pp. 335.

CONSIDERING THAT THE DISTANCE between Iceland and our northern shores is not very great, it is surprising how little is known in this country of that interesting land. The short account of his visit thither, which Mr. Robert Chambers published about two years ago, was received with avidity and eagerly read, and we constantly hear of sportsmen and tourists asking for some reliable information respecting this land of snow and fire, of geyser, sulphur, and volcano. One great cause of this scantiness of information doubtless is to be found in the few and unfrequent opportunities of transit between this country and Iceland. The trade of the latter is hitherto quite undeveloped (and if Commander Forbes is to be trusted, the sulphur trade is culpably neglected), whilst the commerce that really is going on finds its way, for the most part, to Denmark. Doubtless in time our northern traders will find it to their account to take a run over more frequently to Reykjavik, and then it may be that visits to Iceland will be more common.

Commander Forbes’s visit to Iceland arose out of what may be termed an accident. Happening to meet a friend who said he was going thither, the Commander volunteered to accompany him, and a bargain was forthwith struck. “Bring with you,” said the experienced friend, “your oldest clothes, waterproof suit, gun and fishing-rod, and anything you may want to eat and drink, for you’ll get nothing up there.” Equipped somewhat after this fashion, Commander Forbes found himself, not long afterwards, at Reykjavik, preparing for a sporting expedition into the interior. No anchorites were he and his friends, judging at least from the following agreeable account of how they contrived to boil their peas:

Our programme was, to let those who please shoot before breakfast; they were not many generally; but, as I could not lie in bed under the circumstances, I became, in spite of myself, an early riser, and, taking my gun, wandered down to the banks of the lake to investigate the nets, which were always full of that most delicate and delicious of trout styled by Gaimard *les truites des fontaines*. They are only found in the larger lakes, in which there are cold springs; externally and internally they are of a brilliant orange, and, boiled in a butter sauce prepared by M. Véron’s chef, they certainly surpass anything I have ever met that has its home in the waters, whether salt or fresh; and were they only known at Petersburg, would not fail to be brought down by steamer in ice, and add one more to the far-sought luxuries of that most luxurious of capitals; fresh sterlet from the Volga by “paderoshnie” must cost fifty times the price which these trout could be brought down for, and are not half so good. These fish in a demi-torpid state meander in shoals round the numerous icy-cold fountains which bubble up through the fissures of the lava round the margin of the lake; what they thrive on I cannot tell, as they steadfastly declined every fly and bait I could devise. Picking up a few snipe and duck by the way, and returning about noon, we find breakfast spread on nature’s carpet in front of our tents; the only native production tolerated is the aforesaid trout, which holds the place of honour, and, together with the Sauterne, would alone have rewarded a trip to this outlandish spot. Subsequently, taking our ease and the never-failing pipe, we arrange the day; some explore the Althing, others the caverns en route to Geyser, or make an expedition per boat to the craters of Videy and Sandey; inveterate sportsmen mount their ponies, and seek ptarmigan, plover, and curlew amongst the moss-covered lava-streams. In the evening we display our spoils, and dine at eight, if possible more sumptuously than we have breakfasted; then, banishing politics, admit Folly with the Sillery, and she reigns supreme on these starlit nights in chat and song, till the last refrain of the “pomponette” dies away in the small hours. Such, with little variation, save in trips, has been our daily life. This afternoon we were joined by the French consul’s wife and daughters from town, and to-morrow, with a goodly bag of some 600 head of snipe, ptarmigan, duck, plover, &c., we hope to return to Reykjavik.

We next come upon a capital description of the famous sulphur springs of Krisuvik:

Steam was jetting from all parts of the face of the mountain, especially from a saddle about 300 feet overhead, which lay parallel to the range, and seemed to be the centre of sublimation of a mass of pure sulphur.

We found the ascent both greasy and arduous, over the soft beds of white, red, and blue clays; the former containing from 30 to 40 per cent. of sulphur; and the two latter, which form the lower and more extensive portion, about 16



percent. As we advanced, we were obliged to make a long *détour* to avoid the sulphureous column of vapour swept down by the wind from this main centre of sublimation, and the stench was intolerable. The crust became hotter and hotter, and the clays lighter, and at every step we displaced whole barrowfuls in our struggle for a footing; vapour breaking out of the exposed surface, which was much too warm to bear the hand upon. Ultimately we arrived at the weather side of the bank, and found it of considerable extent, covered with a crust, two to three feet in depth, of almost pure sulphur, for, in specimens we selected at random, only 1/100 parts of foreign matter could be found.

In the valley beyond, about fifty feet beneath us lay a huge caldron twelve feet in diameter in full blast, brimming and seething with boiling blue mud, that spluttered up in occasional jets five or six feet in height, diffusing clouds of vapour in every direction. If a constant calm prevailed here, instead of ever-varying gales, the sulphur sublimated from these sources would be precipitated in regular banks; as it is, it hardly ever falls twenty-four hours in the same direction, the wind blowing it hither and thither, capriciously distributing the sulphur-shower in every quarter.

What between the roaring of the caldron, the hissing of the steam-jets, the stink of the sulphur, the clouds of vapour, the luridness of the atmosphere, the wildness of the gale, and the heat of the soil increasing tangibly at every inch, I could not help occasionally glancing round to assure myself that his Satanic Majesty was not present, and nestled up to my companions, to be ready in case of any such emergency as "Pull, devil; pull, Governor," arising.

A journey in Iceland, without a visit to the geysers, would not be complete. Here then is Commander Forbes's description of those natural wonders:

Wishing to discourse the priest relative to the local history and habits of the geysers, I invited him to an early dinner, and hastened home to prepare it. Whilst my guide went to purchase a bottle of corn-brandy and some coffee from the farmer, and beg him as the Squire to meet the Church, I undertook the office of Soyer, and determined to avail myself of the natural cooking resources of the country. I collected a considerable pile of turf at the mouth of the Strokr, and then, taking my reserve flannel shirt, packed the breast of mutton securely in the body, and a ptarmigan in each sleeve. On the approach of my guests I administered what I supposed would be a forty-minute dose of turf to the Strokr, and pitched my shirt containing our dinner into it immediately afterwards.

Directing the guide to keep the coffee warm in the geyser basin, and seated *à fresco*, I offered brandy and strips of dried cod by way of a relish—northern fashion. Not so contemptible either, I thought, as my memory carried me back to the hospitable board of a warrior prince, since murdered in the Caucasus, who always gave me, before breakfast, pickled onions and London gin out of a bottle bearing a flaunting label of a gaudy old grimalkin on a flaming scarlet barrel with golden hoops, and who, after drinking wine of every species, always wound up with bottled stout out of champagne glasses. The forty minutes passed, and I became nervous regarding the more substantial portion of the repast; and, fearing lest the Strokr had digested my mutton, ordered turf to be piled for another emetic. But seven minutes after time my anxiety was relieved by a tremendous eruption (the dinner-bell had sounded), and, surrounded with steam and turf-clods, I beheld my shirt in mid air, arms extended, like a head-and-tail-less trunk: it fell lifeless by the brink. But we were not to dine yet; so well corked had been the steam-pipe below, that it let out with more than usual viciousness, and forbade dishing up under pain of scalding. After about a quarter of an hour, in a temporary lull, I recovered my garment, and turned the dinner out on the grass before my grave guests, who immediately narrated a legend of a man in his cups who had fallen into the Strokr, being eventually thrown up piecemeal in the common course of events. The mutton was done to a turn; not so the ptarmigan, which I expected to be somewhat protected by their feathers; they were in threads. As for the shirt, it is none the worse, save in colour, the dye being scalded out of it.

The ascent of Hekla supplies material for an agreeable chapter. The toils of the ascent and the magnificent view which rewarded the effort are all well described:

Retracing our steps, we resumed the ascent once more, and at noon stood on the brink of the crater—the eastern side of which forms part of the southern cone. It is nearly circular, about half a mile in circumference, and from two to three hundred feet deep. The recently-fallen snow still lay in some parts; but by far the greater portion was bare and fuming. Its sides were a strange mixture of black sand, ashes, clinkstone, and sulphur-clay—more water was alone wanting to develop its slumbering energies. Descending to the bottom, which contracted almost to a point, I was somewhat surprised to find it of a hard black mud on one side, supporting a considerable mass of ice—a strange contrariety to its steaming flanks, in which, about half way down, near some precipitated sulphur, I had by digging away the crust succeeded in lighting a fusee, and subsequently my pipe; and, choosing a temporary fire-proof seat, endeavoured to realise my position in the bowels of Hekla. Like nearly all realities, it barely comes up to the anticipation; but when I reflected that it has continued the steady work of destruction through nine centuries, during which there are authentic records of no less than twenty-four periods of violent eruptions of various duration; and that the last but one, in 1766, was as devastating as any of its predecessors—destroying surrounding farms and pastures with its lava and ashes, hurling its red-hot stones to an almost fabulous distance, and powdering the southern and central districts with layers of sand, some of which even reached the Færoes—I felt that I had uncourtously underrated its powers, and to its moderation alone should I be indebted for my return. Not so the farmer, who shook his head at my scoldings, for he had lost both property and ancestors in its unceremonious outbreaks. Obligated to return by the way we had entered—the other sides of the crater being too precipitous—we traversed the steep narrow ledge of its northern side. Our position was anything but reassuring; the footing was loose and rickety, and only fit for a chamois; a precipice on either hand, down which the displaced rubbish—especially on the northern side, which is for the first 1000 feet very little out of the perpendicular—rolled with ominous velocity.

One could not fail to enjoy the magnificent and extensive view encircling this vitreous volcano, and which never shone to greater advantage than to-day, when a light north wind had carried the mountain-mists to sea, and a brilliant sun warmed peak and valley, and even imparted a genial aspect to those distant *yökuls* which the clearness of the atmosphere had transported to my feet. Away in the north-west the massive column of my old friend *The Geyser* seemed to bid farewell as it modestly rose in spotless white against the neutral-tinted slabs of *Bjarnarfell*. In the interior of the island, of which we saw more than half way across, *Lang* and *Höf* *Yökuls*' icy blue domes glittered in the sunshine, and backed the verdant valley of the *Taiofá*, with its hundred silvery tributaries leading up the gorge into the "*Sprengisandr*," where the

track crosses the desert to the northern coasts. Here and there patches of Iceland "forest" darkened the valley, and irregular groups of heather-blooming hills were conspicuous in their harlequin colours, whilst the resolute-looking *Bláfell* rose abruptly from the plain to the height of 2500 feet, and marked the confluence of the *Húitá* with the lake that gives it birth. To the north-east, beyond that vast chain of lakes (*Fiskivötn*), is *Skaptar Yökul*, the most terrible of its contemporaries—that is, in the memory of man—scowling over its ravages, where in one gigantic effort it destroyed twenty villages, over 9000 human beings, and about 150,000 sheep, cattle, and horses—partly by the depredations of the lava and noxious vapours, and in part by famine, caused by showers of ashes and the desertion of the coasts by the fish. Beyond those interminable ice regions are the untrodden *Vatna* and *Klofa Yökuls*, which never have been, and I believe never can be, penetrated by man. Here, *Alpine Club*, is a field worthy of your ambition; but which will sorely try your metal, when, beyond the help of *Coutets* and *Balmats*, you must trust solely to your individual nerve and cunning.

A challenge which, we imagine, the members of the *Alpine Club* will not be slow to take up.

The sketches of Icelandic life and manners which Commander Forbes introduces into his narrative are very agreeable. Here, for example, is a strange and not unamusing sketch of northern hospitality after the Icelandic fashion. The traveller had arrived at the home of the chief resident of an outlying place in Iceland, whither he had been specially recommended. Here he was attended by the daughters of his host, three very pleasant young ladies, upon whom he bestows the very suggestive names of *Lively*, *Blithespeech*, and *Chatterbox*:

*Lively*, the eldest daughter, soon entered to exercise her prerogative of putting the stranger to bed, and, I am bound to say, she peeled me with a rapidity and dexterity somewhat astounding. My host now gave me his blessing and departed. Feeling somewhat abashed and embarrassed at my unprotected state, I blew out the light and slipped into bed, not knowing what other ordeal might be entailed upon me. The ladies then retired; but, as I was on the point of dozing off, I became aware of the presence of these angels by their whisperings, and recognised the voices of *Blithespeech* and *Chatterbox*, who, apparently doubtful of my locality, satisfied themselves tangibly, and retired.

Having broken my shins over a three-legged stool in a futile attempt to fasten the door and prevent further intrusion, I composed myself once more; but *Blithespeech* soon appeared lamp in hand, followed by her sisters, respectively armed with a bowl of milk and a bottle of brandy: the former was deposited by my bedside; *Lively* thrust the latter under my pillow, and, bestowing a most unsentimental kiss, departed.

In Iceland, however, the ladies enjoy privileges not commonly enjoyed by the sex in other parts of the world:

Gentlemen sometimes exchanged estate, live stock, and wife. If the latter disapproved of the proceeding, the law courts were available, and, as the statutes were all in favour of the ladies, they never failed to have their own way. Their property being, in all cases, secured to them, they often obtained a divorce on very trifling grounds—such as convicting their husband of wearing a shift, or any article of female apparel; in fact, the wife had only to tell her husband that they had ceased to be man and wife, and the marriage was dissolved. The ladies then usually turned a trifle gay, set up hostels on their own account, where they entertained their friends gratis, until one more favoured than the rest was accepted as a husband.

Women were further protected by the most stringent anti-kissing laws: any one kissing anybody, with or without the lady's consent, save his own lawful wife, was liable to a fine of 144 ells of wadmal per kiss—enough, as *M. Mallet* quaintly remarks, to furnish a ship's company with monkey-jackets. The love-duties of amorous or broken-hearted swains might likewise be prosecuted, and the perpetrators severely fined for the benefit of the hard-hearted young lady; but, for the honour of the Icelandic fair sex, let it be recorded that this was not often resorted to. And when it is added that no man was permitted to take unto himself a wife unless he was possessed of a certain amount of property—viz., 720 ells of wadmal, or its equivalent—and the ladies were permitted to ride astride, not even a *Bloomer* could complain of their condition.

Altogether we may pronounce Commander Forbes's account of Iceland one of the most agreeable books of travel which the season has produced.

## POETRY.

*A Garland of Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern. Including some never before given in any collection.* Edited, with Notes, by *JOSHUA SYLVESTER*. London: John Camden Hotten. 1861. pp. 210.

IT REQUIRES a certain amount of kindly stoicism to endure patiently, much more to feel pleased with, some unmusical fellow-creature howling out "*The Mistletoe Bough*" or "*Under the old Oak Tree*" beneath your bedroom window at 1 a.m. Our street singers in London seem almost universally of late years to have discarded the true Christmas Carol; and the two songs just mentioned (one at least of which is utterly inappropriate to the present season) may be taken as very favourable specimens of what we have in its place. It is to the country mansion or village, where old customs and traditions still linger, that we must go if we want to hear "*God rest ye, merry gentlemen*," or "*Christmas day in the morning*" sung as it should be sung by young and merry voices. Yea, even in these remote country nooks, the custom of carol-singing seems gradually falling into decadence, and the singers' stock of songs is becoming yearly more meagre. Nevertheless, though things are not as they used to be, *Mr. Sylvester* is mistaken in saying that the custom of bringing in the *Bour's Head* to the Common Room of *Queen's College, Oxford*, is discontinued. Nor has the head in question ever degenerated into one of wood, as *Mr. Sylvester* supposes, otherwise it would not have been carved and eaten so heartily as it was on Christmas Day by the heads of *Queen's*

College, Oxford, and their many guests. Now that "the old order" is so quickly changing, that the old carols are giving place to wordy street songs—although the juicy luscious boar's head has not yet been transmuted first into wood, and then into nothingness—we doubly welcome the pleasant little volume which Mr. Sylvester has presented to us at this season. We welcome, too, the industry which has led this writer to collate the various versions of carols which exist either in out-of-the-way volumes, tattered broadsheets, or the memories of those who in the course of nature are soon about to go from among us. This collation the editor has made with no less taste than industry; and his explanatory notes contain just the amount of information required as to the origin and date of each carol.

Although it is probably true, as we are told that "the oldest religious hymns in the centuries immediately following Christ's death have not been handed down to us," nevertheless many hymns of a later date might reasonably be included among our English. We have read some beautiful translations from the Greek of Synesius, Bishop of Ptolemais, which are inferior to very few of the Christmas hymns which we possess in English. The most ancient carols that we now possess date no farther back than the Middle Ages, and are chiefly extracts from miracle plays and old religious legends. Carols, too, have had their ups and downs with the various phases of the politics of our country. They flourished, as we learn from Mr. Sylvester, from the time of Henry VIII. to the early years of the reign of Charles I. Under the Puritanical régime, an Act was passed "that no observation shall be had of the 25th day of December, commonly called Christmas Day," and so carols fell into disuse. At the Restoration they again became popular; but those composed in the loose roystering days of Charles II. are remarkable neither for poetry nor religious feeling. The reaction which set in against carols in the days of the Puritans has never been altogether overcome; and to the present day they have been waning, frowned upon, or merely tolerated, by the great mass of people, and cherished by those who love such traditions and customs of our ancestors as are poetical, innocent, and attractive. Some of the carols given by Mr. Sylvester have now for the first time made their appearance in a collected form. We might admit with the editor that not a few of the carols in these pages, considered as poetry, are but indifferent; nevertheless their quaint simplicity and sweetness, and the earnest religious feeling which runs throughout them, will not fail to attract the reader.

We might amuse ourselves, did our space allow, with noting where later poets seem to have borrowed from the Carolists. We shall at present only notice that Robert Southwell's ditty,

An orient pearl is often found  
In depth of dirty mire,

has, in all probability, been expanded by Gray, a devourer of all kinds of books, into these two magnificent lines:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.

The following carol is now for the first time published in a collection, and will probably be new to most of our readers. Its burden is, of course, the old idea that a guardian angel watched over each bed, and sometimes revealed himself to the sleeper:

Last night as I lay sleeping,  
When all my prayers were said,  
With my guardian angel keeping  
His watch above my head;  
I heard his sweet voice caroling,  
Full softly on my ear,  
A song for Christian boys to sing,  
For Christian men to hear.  
"Thy body be at rest, dear boy,  
Thy soul be free from sin;  
I'll shield thee from the world's annoy,  
And breathe pure words within.  
The holy Christmas tide is nigh,  
The season of Christ's birth:  
Glory be to God on high,  
And peace to men on earth.  
"Myself and all the heavenly host  
Were keeping watch of old,  
And saw the shepherds at their posts,  
And all their sheep in fold.

Then told we with a joyful cry,  
The tidings of Christ's birth;  
Glory be to God on high,  
And peace to men on earth.  
"He bowed to all his father's will,  
And meek he was and lowly;  
And year by year his thoughts were still  
Most innocent and holy.  
He did not come to strive or cry,  
But ever from his birth,  
Gave glory unto God on high,  
And peace to men on earth.  
"Like him be true, like him be pure,  
Like him be full of love;  
Seek not thine own, and so secure  
Thine own that is above.  
And still when Christmas tide draws nigh,  
Sing thou of Jesus' birth:  
Glory be to God on high,  
And peace to men on earth."

The following carol, of which we give the first half, is the earliest known to have been written in our island, according to Mr. Sylvester. It is supposed to belong to the thirteenth century. Of course the diction has been modernised in the present version:

Lordings, listen to our lay—  
We have come from far away  
To seek Christmas;  
In this mansion we are told  
He his yearly feast doth hold:  
'Tis to-day!  
May joy come from God above,  
To all those who Christmas love!  
Lordings, I now tell you true,  
Christmas bringeth unto you  
Only mirth;  
His house he fills with many a dish

Of bread and meat and also fish,  
To grace the day.  
May joy come from God above,  
To all those who Christmas love!  
Lordings, through our army's band  
They say—who spends with open hand  
Free and fast,  
And oft regales his many friends,  
God gives him double what he spends,  
To grace the day.  
May joy come from God above,  
To all those who Christmas love!

The following carol is probably a monkish legend versified, and very possibly is as ancient as the time of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth. Though rather long, we extract it for the sake of its poetry and delightful ballad quaintness. It is a very pleasing specimen of the monkish legends which were once so popular with our forefathers:

As it fell out one May morning,  
And on a bright holiday,  
Sweet Jesus a-ked of his dear mother,  
If he might go to play.

"To play, to play, sweet Jesus shall go,  
And to play now get you gone,  
And let me hear of no complaint,  
At night when you come home."

Sweet Jesus went down to yonder town,  
As far as the Holy Well,  
And there did see as fine children  
As any tongue can tell.

He said, "God bless you every one,  
May Christ your portion be;  
Little children, shall I play with you?  
And you shall play with me."

But they made answer to him, "No,"  
They were lords' and ladies' sons;  
And he, the meaneast of them all,  
Was born in an ox's stall.

Sweet Jesus turned him around,  
And he neither laugh'd nor smil'd,  
But the tears came trickling from his eyes  
Like water from the skies.

Sweet Jesus turned him about,  
To his mother's dear home went he,

And said, "I have been in yonder town,  
As after you may see.

"I have been in yonder town,  
As far as the Holy Well;  
There did I meet as fine children  
As any tongue can tell.

"I bid God bless them every one,  
And Christ their bodies see;  
Little children, shall I play with you?  
And you shall play with me.

"But then they answered me, 'No,'  
They were lords' and ladies' sons;  
And I, the meaneast of them all,  
Was born in an ox's stall."

"Though you are but a maiden's child,  
Born in an ox's stall,  
Thou art the Christ, the King of heaven,  
And the Saviour of them all.

"Sweet Jesus, go down to yonder town,  
As far as the Holy Well,  
And take away those sinful souls,  
And dip them deep in hell."

"Nay, nay," sweet Jesus mildly said,  
"Nay, nay, that must not be,  
For there are too many sinful souls  
Crying out for the help of me."

Readers who love the memory of that which is gentle and innocent in the past, linked occasionally to snatches of true poetry, will heartily welcome this seasonable little volume.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Comments in Refutation of Pretensions advanced for the first time, and Statements in a recent work, "The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers," with an Exposition of the Right of the Stirlings of Drumpellier to the Representation of the ancient Stirlings of Cadder.* By JOHN RIDDLE, Esq., Advocate. Printed for private circulation by Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh.

IN OUR NOTICE of "The Stirlings of Keir and their Family Papers," a volume privately printed at the expense of Mr. William Stirling, M.P., the accomplished author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V." and of "The Artists of Spain," we hinted that there was another Stirling, who would in all probability take exception against the claim set up by Mr. Stirling of Keir to be regarded as vesting in his person the representation of the ancient Stirlings of Cadder. It is this other Stirling, namely Mr. Walter Stirling, of Drumpellier, in the county of Lanark, who, in the volume before us, likewise privately printed, steps forward to rebuke the assumption of the Keir branch, while he claims the gentility honours, involving also the chieftaincy of the name and family, for the Stirlings of Drumpellier. Should any of our readers smile at such a contest, entered upon with all the ardour of youth by a gentleman who has numbered his fourscore years, it will only prove that they little know the jealousy with which the Scottish landed gentry guard the honours of their pedigree against any one that attempts to impugn them. Theirs is not the maxim,

Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,  
Vix ea nostra voco.

On the contrary, somehow, the feeling of ancestral pride, both in Highland and Lowland, is born with them all, grows with their growth, strengthens with their strength, and expires only with their last breath. Call it a weakness, if you will, it was nevertheless such as a Walter Scott could sympathise with; nay, even did he not himself partake of it—all the rich legacy of his works unmistakably showing how largely we are indebted to his genealogical studies?

But indeed the time has gone by for either smiling or sneering at the pursuits of the genealogist, always, of course, presuming that such pursuits are carried on in accordance with the dictates of common sense, and are directed towards proper objects; distinguishing between a Courtenay or a Howard and a Christophoro Sly, however much the latter may appeal to the chronicles in proof that his family "came in with Richard Conqueror." For ourselves, as students of history, and knowing how much light has been shed upon our favourite study by the kindred labours of the genealogist, we only wish that we had more such books as "The Stirlings of Keir," and more such writers as Mr. Riddle to correct errors and supply deficiencies in the account of a family so widely connected as were the Stirlings, and so intimately mixed up with numerous historical events during several centuries.

Drumpellier is fortunate in having found so able a champion and exponent of his claims as Mr. Riddle; fortunate, indeed, every way, for Mr. Riddle was not only an old friend of his family, but the same who, in his legal capacity, more than forty years ago conducted a suit at law on behalf of Mr. Andrew Stirling, the then Drumpellier, "to have him served heir to Robert Stirling, the first of Lettry, who died in the year 1537; and also, if possible, to Andrew Stirling, father of the heiress (Janet) and last of Cadder, who died about the year 1520, and to whom there is every reason to believe that Robert was, if not brother, at all events the nearest relative and rightful heir." This claim was not intended in any way to interfere with the possession of the Cadder estates by the Stirlings of Keir, held by the latter for nearly three centuries, although such possession was originally attained in a most unrighteous manner by coercion and ill-treatment of the ill-fated heiress, and by other cunningly devised machinations of Sir John Stirling of Keir, in the former half of the sixteenth century. The account given of the chequered life of this unfortunate lady is romanti



in the extreme; so much so indeed that we hear the Great Wizard of the North himself, at one time, intended to have made it the subject of one of his powerful romances.

Janet Stirling, of whom only a very meagre notice is given in "The Stirlings of Keir," was the last surviving representative in a direct line of the Stirlings of Cadder, being the daughter and sole child of Andrew Stirling, who died previously to the year 1522. By an alteration of the more ancient investitures from heirs male to heirs general, this child became Andrew Stirling's heiress and successor in the Cadder property. How she was treated by Sir John Stirling is thus described:

The grant of her ward and marriage was purchased from the different superiors by Sir John Stirling of Keir, who strained every point to acquire the donation. In the character of her wardlour he treated her with the utmost rigour, detaining her in the closest captivity; and freely, as if he had been proprietor, disposed of portions of her estates. He next caused a pretended marriage, which was afterwards found null from the beginning, and dissolved by the delegates of the official of St. Andrews, to be celebrated between her and his son James. And though she solemnly protested against this latter proceeding and the whole of his unwarrantable conduct, yet, whether from the turbulence of the period or from other causes, she never could obtain the smallest effectual redress. Finally, after a struggle and revoking a conveyance to the same effect, she was induced to resign her heritage in favour of her pretended husband by an instrument of resignation, dated the 10th of December 1541.

From that time to the present the Cadder property has remained in the possession of the Stirlings of Keir, and a very fine property, according to all accounts, it is.

At the time, however, that Janet Stirling executed this deed, she expressly declared, in the presence and hearing of the Lords of Council and Session, that a portion of the heritage had been reserved for "the bairns of umquhile Robert Striveling quhilkis are immediatlie to succeed to me, falzeing of aires of my awin body," such portion amounting to the yearly rent of *eighty marks*, no small sum in those days. The lawsuit instituted by Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, in 1818, nearly three hundred years afterwards, was intended to show "that this umquhile Robert Striveling and his bairns were no other than his male ancestor, Robert Stirling of Bankeyr, or of Lettyr, and his children, John and William; and consequently that these individuals were the immediate heirs of the heiress of Cadder, failing issue of her own body."

Of Janet Stirling we are informed that soon after the surrender of her heritage, as just stated, she married with Thomas Bishop, upon whose status in society much discredit is thrown in the "Keir performance," principally upon the authority of these doggrel lines:

First she was Lady Cawder,  
Syne she was Lady Keir,  
And syne she was Tam Bishop's wife  
Wha clippit with the sheir.

Mr. Riddle shows very satisfactorily that there is no evidence whatever of Thomas Bishop having been a tailor, and still less of his having been a *servitor* or *servand* in the Keir family, if by such terms we are to imply that he was a domestic or menial servant of the Keirs. That his father Robert may have been a tailor or cloth merchant is readily admitted; but such an occupation was not looked upon in Edinburgh, at least at the time mentioned, as by any means degrading, many younger sons of good families being engaged in mercantile pursuits. "Division of labour or occupation was little practised at the time or for long afterwards, so that merchant burgesses then dealt in everything, 'from a needle to a sheet-anchor,' *inter alia* professing to be cloth-merchants and tailors, which, in fact, was no degradation." Thomas Bishop, however, was brought up a "Notar Public," in which capacity there is no doubt that he may have been a *servitor* of the Stirlings of Keir, which is very far from the idea intended to be conveyed that he was a menial or domestic. Being a needy man, however, it was perhaps made worth his while to marry Janet Stirling, although despoiled of the Cadder property, and we next hear of him as having attained the position of secretary to the Earl of Lennox, father of the unfortunate Henry Lord Darnley. The Earl being at the time Regent of Scotland, Bishop was employed by him in negotiating affairs of State, many of which were of a difficult and delicate character. One of these was an alliance, concluded in May 1544, between the Earls of Lennox and Glencarne and the English Court against the Earl of Arran, the head of the Hamiltons, with whom Lennox was at feud, and the celebrated Cardinal Beaton. Another was the promotion of a marriage between Lennox himself and the Lady Margaret Douglas, niece of the English King. Another was a treaty confirmatory of that first mentioned, in which Bishop's name also appears as one of the commissioners. Furthermore, not long afterwards, when Lennox obtained special letters of indigenation, or naturalisation, by which he became a free English denizen, as if born in England, the same favour was extended to Bishop, who in the instrument named is styled *Armiger* or squire, a term not lightly used in those days. Bishop thus became in a manner identified with English interests, and, having taken a part personally in Lennox's expedition against the West of Scotland in 1544, was "honoured and even embraced by Henry VIII., that haughtiest of monarchs, in presence of his whole council in France, after formally reporting to him the details." Miss Strickland, with whom Bishop is no favourite, mentions this fact particularly in her "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," quoting his own words: "I was embraced in the King's Majesty's arms before his whole Privy Council in his Privy Chamber." These facts, we think, sufficiently refute the idea intended to be conveyed in the "Keir performance" that Bishop was of low origin and a menial station.

Of Janet Stirling, after her marriage with Bishop, we hear very little, except that she resided for some time with her husband in England, certainly as late as October 1551, when a letter under the privy seal of Queen Mary speaks of all her goods, &c., being escheated because she was in England, remaining "wyt ye said Thomas her spous, rebell and traitour, &c., helping and supporting him." At what time Janet died does not appear; but, as she continued faithful and attached to her husband, there appears to be no reasonable ground for the charge made against him of having subjected her to any ill-treatment. Bishop's subsequent career lay far more in England, and in its highest society, than in Scotland, "being involved in a whirlwind of plots and intrigues, public and domestic, but not altogether for bad purposes." To his patron Lennox he was always sincerely attached, and did all in his power to keep him Protestant, while the Lady Margaret used her endeavours on the opposite side, so that there was no love lost between Bishop and her. But what is most curious, and speaks highly for Bishop's diplomatic address and talents, is that he actually enjoyed a pension from the bigoted Queen Mary of England, and, although a heretic in her eyes, had more weight with her than the Lady Margaret herself. Moreover, as if to show that Bishop, notwithstanding his numerous intrigues, was still a true Scotchman at heart, he did all in his power, after the murder of Darnley, to dissuade the Queen from marrying Bothwell. Finally, we learn of him that he became a strenuous partisan of his native sovereign during her various misfortunes, down to the time of her death: "soon after which, being then advanced in years, he returned to his native country under the protection of a remission from her son James VI., in which honourable mention is made of his faithful services to his deceased sovereign."

We have been thus particular in noticing Bishop's career as that of a very extraordinary man, whose memory has been much tarnished in the work to which Mr. Riddle's constitutes a full reply. Various other persons of mark and note also flit before us in the course of Mr. Riddle's work, as mixed up with the fortunes and misfortunes of the House of Stirling. But we must here draw bridle; mentioning only in conclusion what was the tragic end of Sir John Stirling of Keir, the persecutor and robber of the unfortunate heiress of Cadder. This progenitor of the Keir family, who was always endeavouring to possess himself of the property of his neighbours, had acquired a right over the estate of Buchanan, the Laird of Lenny; but Buchanan holding possession by force of arms, one Shaw of Cambusmore was instigated by the Keir either to apprehend or kill Lenny. The latter was held by Shaw to be the more practicable, and he carried his purpose into effect by stabbing Lenny in the back while they were both out a-hunting. Keir upon this obtained possession of the Lenny estate, but did not long enjoy it; for Shaw, in a fit of compunction, we are told, after meeting Lenny's widow and children upon a time in a condition of abject distress, and being upbraided by the lady with the murder of her husband, "was possesset with such horror of the fact, and detestation of Keir his influence, as put him upon the resolution of expiating Lenny's murder by that of Keir"—a resolution which he soon afterwards carried out upon the person of Keir, "as he met him *occasionally* near Stirling." What a subject would this also have been for a romance from the pen of Sir Walter Scott!

*Nephalism the True Temperance.* By JAMES MILLER, F.R.S.E. Glasgow: Scottish Temperance League. pp. 213.

NEPHALISM MEANS RECHABISM, or total abstinence from wine; and Professor Miller is the modern Jonadab. We felt it our duty to relieve at once all anxiety about the hard word, knowing ourselves, from frequent experience, how exasperating it is to be met at the outset with a sciolistic-looking derivative from the Greek. For it has been found so profitable in the case of shirts, breeches, coats, and waistcoats to designate them by some unintelligible term misadapted from the classical languages, that even book-makers have deigned to imitate the trousers-makers and wrap up a very commonplace word in a disguise, borrowed—sometimes, as in the present instance, correctly—from the ancient tongues. And Messrs. Publishers and Co., and Mr. Circulating Library, will bear witness to the advantage of this practice. Shakespeare was undoubtedly a "clever" man, but he fell into the error of supposing that there was nothing in a name: modern writers know better, and wisely depend for success, not so much upon the matter as the titles of their works.

Professor Miller feels called upon to define the term Nephalism, not for the very sufficient reason that not one person out of ten will know what on earth is the meaning of it, but because he proposes "to advocate Nephalism on grounds scriptural, philosophical, and experimental." In strict conformity, therefore, with his peculiar views of things in general, he proceeds to derive the word after this fashion: *νήψω*, I do not drink wine or strong drink; *νήψωσις*, without wine or strong drink; *νήψωσις*, the condition of being without wine or strong drink; thereby omitting the necessary link *νήψωσις*, without which his favourite Nephalism would be a creation of his own unobfuscated intellect. However, it is not so much the derivation as the practice of Nephalism that we object to. We consider total abstinence an enormity almost as great as celibacy—one leads to drunkenness, the other to fornication. It is the duty of a man to drink a glass of good wine if he can get it, and it is his duty to marry a pretty woman if she will have him. Of course, if he cannot afford either, he must abstain; but Professor Miller would have everybody eschew wine on principle. The man

who takes his two glasses of sherry at dinner is, in the Professor's estimation, on the high road to destruction. So unfortunate, apparently, has the Professor been in his acquaintance, that few of them, when once they had tasted a "drop of the cratur," could stop this side of intoxication. He tells us of a clergyman who, having a great deal of hard work to do, found that he must either stop or take a stimulant. Professor Miller wished he had stopped; but he ought to know that it is not quite so easy to stop in this world as soon as you are overworked. So the other alternative was adopted, and the reverend gentleman committed the heinous offence of drinking some bitter beer. The Professor says "he took bitter beer, and went on." How far he went does not appear; whether he "went on" to a gallon or so a day, we cannot certify; but at last beer was of no avail: then he took wine, and we suppose "went on" to some purpose; for wine "too failed him;" and then brandy was his restorative; not with meals only, but, from time to time, throughout the day, according as the exigencies of his case seemed to require; and such were those exigencies, that "at length he awoke to find the terrible reality of his fate—he was a drunkard!" Now, can anything be more ridiculous than an argument of this kind? Can "the exigencies" of a man's business ever be so great as that he should be obliged to enter upon them reeling drunk? And if he merely take so much as to give him strength for the performance of duties which he cannot otherwise perform, what is required of them, depend upon it, are never drunkards. Your sot doesn't work if he can help it; and we cannot but think that "the clergyman from the south" took rather too extended a view of his "exigencies." Then we have a story of a young gentleman (?)—the note of interrogation is the professor's—"fair to look upon," who robbed his sister of her pocket-money, stole twopence from the cook "to buy his dribble of brandy," and then lied vehemently in denial of "both meannesses;" and we are expected, in consequence of this isolated instance of precocious blackguardism, to prohibit the world from enjoying their cakes and ale, and to come forward one and all, in sackcloth and ashes, and receive the pledge from the Scottish Temperance Society. Mr. Bumble is authority for calling an aggregate body of persons "a ass;" and we really think it would be not too harsh a term to apply to a society which expects, and a collection of individuals who consent to, so very preposterous a proceeding. Because there are one or two thousand incontinent brethren, all Christendom forsooth is to forego a luxury! Forbid it Bacchus; forbid it Ceres; without whom even Venus herself is cold.

Moreover, Coleridge and his opium-eating are once more, stale as they have become, served up to us by the Professor; but they are surely bugbears to frighten only children. Coleridge could have rescued himself from the adamant chains in which he professed to have been bound, had he been a man of more strength of will than he was, and had he not found that it suited his indolent nature and subtle intellect better to indulge in his pernicious habit, and then complain eloquently and argue admirably, than to shake off his lethargy and become a common working-man. We have ourselves known men who have commenced opium-eating, and have given it up, so soon as they were called upon for the active exercise of their powers, without any very great difficulty. Besides, no one will seriously maintain that there is any analogy between the use of alcohol for cheering and invigorating purposes and the abuse of opium for the sake of a spurious mental exhilaration and a drowsy luxuriousness.

That alcohol is a luxury we are not at all disposed to deny; on the contrary, we acknowledge it with a spirit of thankfulness. And we congratulate ourselves that it is, in some shape, within the reach of all classes. Nor, whilst we deeply deplore the fact that there are many who cannot, by reason of their weakness, take that benefit from it which Infinite Goodness undoubtedly intended, are we disposed so far to humour that weakness as to submit to the degradation of binding ourselves by a solemn oath or pledge that we will not reduce ourselves to the condition of beasts. *Ἀριστον μύθεον* was the saying of a wise man, and we see no reason for doubting its truth even in the case of alcohol. *Ne quid niniis* is not a bad adage, but some men nowadays would substitute absurdly *ne quid omnino*. It may be that a Very Rev. Dean has taken so much port wine that his liver gets out of order, and his medical man advises total abstinence; forthwith the pulpit resounds with denunciations of alcoholic drinks and laudations of temperance societies. A member of Parliament has tried a cigar for the first time, and has made himself frightfully ill; at once the public halls re-echo with interdictions of tobacco. Her Majesty's Surgeon in Ordinary for Scotland has been shocked by the fatal effects of intemperance, and Her Majesty's lieges in consequence are to go without their grog. Whether the Scotch Jonadab endeavours to make converts of his royal patients does not transpire; we can only say there is no precedent for it; we do not find that, though Jehu's heart was with Jonadab's to some extent, Jonadab went so far as to propose to him the pledge. Professor Miller tells the following story:

Some forty or fifty years ago, a regiment of the line had an addition of three or four young men made to its list of officers. Having no private fortune, these ensigns soon discovered that they could not live at the common mess, and drink wine, without getting into debt; and that they must give up either the wine or the army. Fond of their profession, they resolved to abandon the former; and, having taken this resolution, they frankly communicated it to their brother officers. These, instead of despising them, caballing against them, and sending them "to Coventry," admired their manliness and courage; know-

ing well that young men who could face the sneer of friends, in the discharge of duty, would never blench from the front of a foe. And not only did they respect and commend—they resolved to support them. They agreed that on certain days of every week they should all abstain from wine, to keep the others company. And they were as good as their word. No matter the number or quality of the guests on these days, every man of those thirty officers sat at table with his glass turned down, drinking not one drop of wine; not because they did not like it—not a few, probably, liked it a little too well—but because they preferred a greater luxury—that of denying themselves on account of their younger and poorer brethren. Now if these British officers acted thus to save the pockets and feelings of their comrades, what should not we do in like manner, to save not merely the pockets and the feelings, but the character, the prospects, the lives, the souls of our fellow-men?

And he seems to be under the impression that it favours his cause in some way or other, though we cannot for the life of us see how. The officers who didn't drink wine at all abstained for the very commendable reason that they couldn't afford it, and the officers who abstained only on certain days did so for the very laudable purpose of showing that they appreciated their comrades' manly behaviour. The gentlemen who drank wine appear, in our humble opinion, to have acted in a manner which showed that the indulgence was not likely to interfere with either their character, prospects, lives, or souls; and yet it is the consumers of alcohol for whose sake we are to take the pledge. Besides, are the brewers, and distillers, and wine-merchants, and Bonifaces, not men and brethren? Have they no claim upon our Christian sympathy? They are as numerous, and surely as well worth consideration, as their worthy customers who can't leave off drinking so long as they have power to drink. Why should we ruin an innocent gentleman out of mistaken love for a drunken brute? We might as well abjure fruit because little Jones over-ate himself, brought on cholera, and died in his sins. Professor Miller would have all the world go into training: this would be all very well perhaps, if could be kept up; but the Professor must know that there is always the reaction, and that men who train debauch the most. And so it is reported to be with "pledged" men: they have been bottled up too tightly; and when they once break loose, knowing that their offence is the same whether they are moderate or immoderate, they give themselves over to utter recklessness. Besides, if we are to take the rule for our guidance, as Professor Miller hints, from the lines,

Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,  
Multa tulit, fecitque puer: sudavit, et alisit;  
Abstulit venere, et vino—

see the dreadful condition to which we are reduced: we may neither drink wine, nor perform conjugal duties. Sir Cresswell Cresswell might as well retire into private life, and leave us to exclaim, "O, my poor country!"

O thou wilt be a wilderness again,  
Peopled with wolves, thine old inhabitants."

When the Professor attempts to support his cause from Scripture his failure is lamentable. It will be sufficient just to state that whenever a passage occurs which seems opposed to his doctrines, he maintains that the wine alluded to was an "unfermented wine," which did not intoxicate. So that in the passage, "Behold a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners," we are modestly requested to suppose that the word "wine-bibber," though it is found in connection with other words which render its meaning unmistakable, contains no allusion to the drinking of intoxicating liquors. It is sheer waste of time to reason with persons who deal with the clear meaning of language in this disingenuous manner. It was a very different sort of wine, he would say, which was administered to Lot by his daughters upon a certain occasion; yet we are not aware that the same word is not used in each case: it certainly is in the Greek, and surely the translators would have taken pains to be correct in so important a matter.

It is but fair to state that the Professor allows and takes a little alcohol—pretty often, we hope—medicinally.

*Histoire de la Littérature Française.* Par J. DEMOGÉOT. Paris: Hachette.

THOUGH FRENCH PROPAGANDISM is so incessant, and though French influence is so vast, it is strange how few French books have gained universality of empire. What is best in the literatures of England, Germany, Italy, and Spain has become the common heritage of mankind. With the exception of "Gil Blas," there is scarcely a French book which has achieved the same victory; and perhaps "Gil Blas" owes its success more to its Spanish than to its French elements. The facility with which French as a language can be acquired may, in some measure, explain why French books, though often translated, can so seldom be acclimatised. But we must seek a deeper reason. In truth, French books, however brilliant, are rarely faithful to human nature, or to nature as a whole; and, in the excess of artistic embellishment, they lack sap and substance, robust and ruddy life. The matter in other literatures is the chief thing, and the manner comes as its appropriate dress. In French literature, the manner is so much the chief thing, that the matter is often dispensed with altogether. Nor ought the prosaic character of the French and their literature to be forgotten. Michelet—himself foremost as a prose writer—has said that French prose is unrivalled. Were this so, would not the excellence have been bought mainly by the sacrifice of poetry? Literature is eminently the culture of the ideal, but such only to the extent that it is poetical. As so signally unpoetical, French literature has neither been for France itself nor for other lands the culture of the ideal. That attraction, then, was absent



which has made Cervantes, Goethe and Schiller, and the four great poets of Italy, as much our own as Shakespeare. Nevertheless, though no individual French writer has ascended to catholic sway, there is no literature so well known or so generally studied as that of France. Because, though never approaching the loftiest regions, French literature always contrived to treat in the most agreeable form that which was most popular at the time. M. Demogeot says that France appropriated and transformed Italy in the sixteenth century, Spain in the seventeenth, England in the eighteenth, and Germany in the nineteenth. This is true. What, however, has French literature all along been, but a series of such appropriations and transformations? This has often been of notable service to the world. To take two recent instances: Madame de Staël was not a profound thinker, and M. Cousin is far from being a great philosopher; yet who did more than Madame de Staël to unveil Germany? and who has given a more fruitful impulse than Cousin to the history of philosophy? France has a wonderful skill in discovering what has already been discovered; which skill we must not call by the disparaging name of plagiarism. An illustrious French writer questioned whether his countrymen had ever invented anything. There was surely some invention in the ability to do without invention, for the French, if the least inventive, are the most ingenious of nations.

Of the merits and demerits of French literature during its long career, M. Demogeot has in this volume given a tolerably fair estimate. An elegant, frequently eloquent writer, he, in solid sentences, communicates solid information. He does not strive to dazzle; he does not weary us by epigrammatic pungency. The history of French literature, from its origin down to our own day, has never been put into a shape at once so compendious and so instructive. M. Demogeot's work is not merely a chronicle of French literature; it vividly and faithfully paints the growth of French civilisation. The first part of the book is naturally the most interesting to general readers, for it relates to things with which they may be presumed to be the least acquainted. There are few cultivated persons to whom the chief French literary names during the last three hundred years are not familiar, but the period beyond is comparatively unknown. M. Demogeot disenthralls this period from the pedantries by which it has usually been surrounded, and compels it to live before us. Perhaps it is only a Frenchman, with his vivacity and lucidity, who can disentangle and classify the literary phenomena which the Middle Ages and the ages immediately before them present, so as to render them intelligible. The misfortune is, that the classifications are apt to be arbitrary, and that the affair was not so simple, not so complete, as it looks in the Frenchman's pages. Yet in the long confusion which reigned from the downfall of Rome to the Reformation we must employ somewhat akin to French classification, or shrink absolutely from contact with the chaos. The problem, according to M. Demogeot, set before French literature, and which, evolving itself more and more from chaos, he thinks it has solved, is the reconciliation of the antique and the modern. To the solution, if solution there has been, others less prejudiced would apply a very different name. What offends us most in French literature is that false classicity which M. Demogeot deems its glory. It was one of Chateaubriand's phrases, phrases the more easy to utter the more they are meaningless, that the French are Romans by genius and Greeks by character. Though these are words—empty words, and nothing more—still unquestionably the aspiring of French literature has been to mould itself after Greek and Roman models. Now this cannot be ascribed to the Romanic origin of the French language; precisely the same origin had the languages of Spain and Italy. Yet there are few traces of a false classicity in Italian literature, and none in Spanish. The rhetorical tendency of the French, which from the Roman conquest downward has so often been spoken of, is a sufficient explanation. It was by the eloquence of Greece and Rome that the French were first and last impressed. Their literature has from its rudest beginnings been a rhetorical literature. Yet this nation of rhetoricians has never produced an orator either in the Demosthenic or Ciceronian sense; for Bossuet is bombastic, and Mirabeau declaims, and if Massillon's style is perfect he himself is all the less an orator through that perfection. And indeed what but rhetoric can a nation of rhetoricians ever feel? The contest between Frenchmen and foreigners will always be with regard to the vaunted age of Louis XIV. Then, according to the French, their literature culminated—became, as no other modern literature has become, the equal of the ancient literatures, while manifesting grand features of its own. If Louis XIV. was the noblest of kings, a fulminating Jove, a gorgeous Apollo, then he had the noblest of writers round him. But if he was a melodramatic mediocrity, then the writers round him must shrink into melodramatic mediocrities too. There is only one man of real genius among the whole mob of pretenders—Molière—and how much Molière was dwarfed and deformed by pedantries! The literature of France during the reign of Louis XIV. was wholly a literature of the court. It was an homage offered to one of the vainest, most selfish of mortals. Literatures like our own are the expression and the food of the national life; hence their freshness, hence their infinite variety. Down to the end of the sixteenth century the national life in France contrived also to have its literary utterance. Rabelais and Montaigne, though not free from French rhetoric, obeyed both their own individuality and a national instinct. But even in much less ambitious literary shapes the national soul had been able to make itself heard. The French, however, while a rhetorical people, are, as all the world knows, a theatrical people. Now for the

French theatrical amusements, splendid shows of some kind, have taken the place of literature. In the broadest, most opulent significance thereof, literature is only for nations that are prone to commune with Nature and with their own thoughts. Literature is first the breath of joy, to be afterwards a balm for sorrow; but give the Frenchman an entertaining spectacle, and he is satisfied; allow him to have a part in the getting up of the spectacle, and his delight is unbounded. We do not dwell on this as a defect; we quarrel not with the French for not marching in the path which we deem the best; simply for a national peculiarity are we seeking to account. And if a gifted French author like De Tocqueville said of his countrymen that they excel in nothing except war, surely we may be allowed to say something equally true and not more severe. The French, besides their rhetorical talent and their theatrical talent, have narrative talent. In the Middle Ages they were Europe's chroniclers and story-tellers. Are they not still so? But none of these three leading talents is favourable to literature in its organic power, in its divine majesty. They are all fragmentary, and they are all superficial. Because in our lighter moods we do not refuse to taste the banquet which the rhetorical, the theatrical, and the narrative talents of the French offer us, the French conclude that we accept the banquet as a feast fit for the gods; but in our lighter moods we are glad to throw criticism altogether aside. It is doubtful whether French literature has ever been really interesting, except from its revolutionary and iconoclastic character. The intensest of Frenchmen was Voltaire, whose life was one long controversy. As much as the sword or the bayonet, the French language is a weapon of war. Calm creation is, with a language so aggressive, impossible. And it would be juster to ask the French what they have created than what they have invented. A literature and a language too may be cosmopolitan without being catholic. Now French literature is the great preacher of abstract principles, and thus it has been cosmopolitan; but it has been cosmopolitan likewise as the fierce cry of the turbulent French nature. The two most earnest French writers of recent days, Lamennais and Joseph de Maistre, were great solely through their controversial fervour. If French literature is not the same contagious, conquering force which it was during and immediately before the first French Revolution, it is through its abandonment of the Voltairean attitude. Strangely compounded of superstition and scepticism, the French are healthiest when attempting to conceal neither their scepticism nor their superstition. But the literary men of France at present have accepted the Voltairean traditions, yet affect the profoundest reverence for the things they most despise. We are far from maintaining that chronic scepticism is a desirable condition for a country; yet chronic scepticism is better than chronic hypocrisy. French critics, such as M. Demogeot, do not see that the two claims which they make for French literature cannot both be admitted: it cannot be a perfect artist and a perfect missionary too. We admit that it is a perfect missionary, which is denying that it is a perfect artist, in the loftiest, most fruitful meaning of art. Perhaps the truest French writers are such as Diderot, who throw themselves headlong into the tumult, fight the battle of the present, and leave the future to take care of itself. One Diderot, at all events, is worth a score of Chateaubriands—men glittering all over with meretricious nothings. D'Alembert once ventured to oppose a current fashion, and to express his contempt for Buffon, who, instead of calling a horse a horse, says that the most beautiful conquest which man has ever made is that of this proud and impetuous animal. But not many Frenchmen have been able to imitate the courage of D'Alembert, and speak of the gaudy stylists, the Buffons, the Chateaubriands, and the rest, exactly as they deserve. However, it is not our intention at present to go into the whole important question of French literature. We have aimed rather to give a few hints likely to be useful to the readers of M. Demogeot's most admirable work, the main fault of which is that of being too patriotic. ATTICUS.

*A Lecture on the Revival of the Turkish or Ancient Roman Bath, delivered at the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.* By T. SPENCER WELLS, F.R.C.S. (John Lane. pp. 16.)—This lecture would certainly have had greater value if its author had confined himself to that branch of the subject upon which he is most competent to bear witness, and upon which his evidence would have been of the greatest service—the effect of the Turkish Bath upon the human body in the various states of health and disease. The treatment of a vast number of diseases by the application of external dry heat is now occupying the serious attention of the profession (the name of Thermo-therapeia has already been given to it), and a practitioner of such experience as Mr. Spencer Wells could hardly have occupied the attention of a school of medicine too long in giving them the result of his investigations. Unfortunately, however, he has consumed a great deal of valuable space in describing the old Roman bath, and in dilating upon the ingenuity with which a private gentleman, "a Fellow of the Royal Society," has converted a back room into a bath, where Mr. Wells has had the pleasure of spending an hour or two "in company with certain noble lords, distinguished members of the Church, the Senate, and the Bar, physicians, engineers, and even princes of the blood royal." What particular effect the Bath had upon those distinguished persons under the superintendence of the F.R.S. we do not learn; but Mr. Wells does tell us—and his evidence is useful—that within his own personal experience he has seen gout, chronic rheumatic arthritis, sciatica, prurigo senilis, and a number of other diseases, relieved and cured by the bath.

*The British Constitution: its History, Structure, and Working.* By HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM. (London and Glasgow: R. Griffin and Co. pp. 462.)

This makes the eleventh volume of the Collected Edition of Lord Brougham's Works, published by Messrs. Griffin, under the noble author's superintendence. In a terse, dignified, but respectful address, the veteran lawyer, debater, and statesman dedicates this fruit of his ripe learning to the Queen, closing the expression of his dutiful respect with an acknowledgment of her Majesty's kindness in the recent extension of his peerage to his collateral heirs.

*Holidays with Hobgoblins, and Talk of Strange Things.* By DUDLEY COSTELLO. (London: J. C. Hotten. pp. 332.)—This is an exceedingly amusing book, though we are often at a loss to connect the contents with the title-page. Apparently Mr. Costello started with an intention of combating and destroying all the figments of superstition and credulity, from ghosts to spirit-rapping. If so, he certainly changed his mind very often as he went on, and introduced a quantity of matter very foreign to the subject of hobgoblins. In the stories of "Shaving a Ghost," "The Ghost of Pit Pond," and the essay on "Superstitions and Traditions," we are in the proper element, and in the last especially sundry wonderful miracles are explained in a very amusing manner. Take the following as a sample:

The mention of almsgiving recalls a somewhat ludicrous story of modern date, where a most inopportune miracle was wrought. The well-known French missionary, Father Bridaine, was always poor, for the simple reason that he gave away everything he had. One evening he asked for a night's lodging of the curate of a village through which he passed, and the worthy man having only one bed, shared it with him. At daybreak Father Bridaine arose, according to custom, and went to say his prayers at the neighbouring church. Returning from this sacred duty, he met a beggar, who asked an alms. "Alas, my friend, I have nothing!" said the good priest, mechanically putting his hand in his breeches pocket, where, to his astonishment, he found something hard wrapped up in paper, which he knew he had not left there. He hastily opened the paper, and seeing four crowns in it, cried out that it was a miracle! He gave the money to the beggar, and hastened into the church to return thanks to God. The curate soon after arrived there, and Father Bridaine related the miracle with the greatest unction; the curate turned pale, put his hand in his pocket, and in an instant perceived that Father Bridaine, in getting up in the dark, had taken the wrong pair of breeches; he had performed a miracle with the curate's crowns!

The story of Tom Punder, "the Watcher of the Dead," and how he was outwitted by the ghostly impersonations of his daughter and Joe Talentyre, is very funny; but what the chapters on Gunpowder and Birds, or, still more, the essays on Crabs and Lobsters, have to do with the marvellous, we are quite at a loss to understand.

*The Oyster; where, how, and when to fidd, breed, cook, and eat it.* (Trübner and Co. pp. 96.) The author of this amusing little monogram upon that favourite mollusk, the oyster, is evidently an enthusiast upon his subject. If that very courageous person who ventured upon the first oyster had never appeared up to the present time, here is the man to have taken his place. Cooked or raw, fried, stewed, escalloped, in sauce, in paste, or in soup, the delicious bivalve comes never amiss to him, and though his collection of recipes for cooking the oyster might well have been larger and better chosen, he evidently has a very fair understanding of his subject. In the matter of the recipes there are two things especially to be corrected: oyster soup should be made with white veal stock, or with a fish stock, never with brown stock, as given here; and oyster sauce, to be in perfection, should be made after Ude's recipe—on a basis of *real* melted butter, *i.e.*, two-thirds butter to one-third cream, thickened with a very little arrowroot. We quite agree with the author, however, in thinking that the oyster when unadorned is then adorned the most. Never is this testaceous delicacy so fine as when he is eaten *au naturel*, as he lies upon the under shell, plump, sweet, and alive, in his native liquor. True oyster-eaters will appreciate the honest enthusiasm of the following picture:

People generally, however, are somewhat indifferent about the manner of opening oysters, and the time of eating them after they are opened; yet nothing deserves more consideration at the hands of your true oyster eater. The oyster should be eaten the moment it is opened, if eaten raw, with its own liquor in the under shell, as we have already stated on the very highest of all gastronomical authorities. It is well worth a little practice to learn to open the oyster oneself, for a bungling operator injures our little favourite, and baulks the expectant appetite by his unsightly incisions. I learnt the art years ago in one of the Midland counties, where Christmas-eve would scarce be Christmas-eve without an oyster supper. Let me sketch the scene. In the centre of the table, covered with a clean white cloth up to the top hoop, stands the barrel of oysters, a kindly remembrance from a friend, and the more kind because oysters are not found in fresh-water streams. Each gentleman at table finds an oyster-knife and a clean coarse towel by the side of his plate, and he is expected to open oysters for himself and the lady seated by his side, unless she is wise enough to open them for herself. By the side of every plate is the *panis ostræarius*, the oyster loaf made and baked purposely for the occasion, and all down the centre of the table, interspersed with vases of bright holly and evergreens, are plates filled with pats of butter, or lemons cut in half, and as many vinegar and pepper castors as the establishment can furnish. As the attendance of servants at such gatherings is usually dispensed with, bottled Bass or Guinness, or any equally unsophisticated pale ale or porter, is liberally provided; and where the means allow, light Continental wines, such as Chablis, Sauterne, Mousseux, Marsault, or Medoc, still Champagne, Moselle, or any light Rhenish wine, and falling any of these Madeira or Sherry, are placed upon the table. In this list is contained the names of such wines only as are best suited to enhance the taste of the oyster, and to assist digestion. Of spirits, only good English gin, genuine Schiedam, or Irish or Scotch whisky, are admissible, as rum and brandy, taken upon oysters, will almost always be sure to make them indigestible; and liqueurs are quite out of place.

*The Uncommercial Traveller.* By CHARLES DICKENS. (Chapman and Hall. pp. 264.)—The papers by the "Uncommercial Traveller," which have appeared during the past year in the pages of *All the Year Round*, are by many reckoned among the most charming productions of Mr. Dickens's pen. As regards some of them, we are quite of that opinion. Seldom has he so happily succeeded in hitting off the most grotesquely humorous pictures with a few slight touches; never has he probed more deeply the pathetic depths of the human heart. Of the seventeen papers which make up this volume our favourite is decidedly the one headed "Shy Neighbourhoods." A rich vein of humour runs through this, which has

never been excelled in any other of Mr. Dickens's works. The sketches of the disreputable donkey, of the country dog lost in town, of the dogs who keep men, and of the cockneyfied fowls, are inimitable.

*Patience.* By PERSEVERANCE. (E. C. Spurin. pp. 28.)—It is proverbial that even the ugliest women and the most insignificant pursuits have their admirers. Here is a gentleman who has devoted a considerable amount of pains, and certainly no small expense, to the elucidation of the game called Patience; and, much as we are disposed to laud his efforts, we are afraid that in this instance patience and perseverance must be their own reward. No less than twenty-eight different ways of playing this little-known game are here explained, and each is illustrated by chromo-lithographic drawings, in which the cards are very beautifully represented. The typography is in the very first style of the art.

*The Laboratory of Chemical Wonders: a Scientific Melange, intended for the Instruction and Entertainment of Young People.* By G. W. SEPTIMUS PIESSE. (Longmans. pp. 256.)—Mr. Piesse (whose chemical labours as a manufacturer of perfumes are already well known) has written this familiar note-book, or chemical Boy's-own-book, for the special behoof of young beginners in experimental philosophy. His notes are not very advanced, but his plan for arranging a home laboratory upon a simple plan is a very good one. There is a quiet self-complacency in the following passage, however, which is rather amusing:

To be able to execute an ultimate analysis, and thence to deduce, by calculation and analogy, some fundamental principle relating to the substance so analysed, requires a genius which only now and then sparkles among men—such as Davy, Liebig, Faraday, and Graham. *The proximate analysers are geniuses of the second order in chemical fame; such men as Lassall, Bastick, Muspratt, and Piesse.*

*The Sanitary Condition and Discipline of Indian Jails.* By JOSEPH EWART, M.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 350.)—Dr. Ewart has already laboured in the sanitary field in connection with Indian matters. His volume on the "Vital Statistics of the European and Native Armies of India" is a most valuable one, and has not failed, we should hope, by this time to arrest the attention of those who in this country sway the destinies of the peninsula. The present volume is devoted to an examination of the sanitary condition of the Indian jails, and all the causes which interfere with the hygienic condition of such establishments are very fully entered upon or discussed. As a text-book of jail management this volume will be of service not in India only.

*Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.* Eleventh Edition. (John Churchill. pp. 286, lxiv.)—The recent controversy about the authorship of this celebrated book, and the impetus given to the development theory by the publication of Dr. Darwin's views, seems to have given quite a fillip to the popularity of "The Vestiges." The present edition is plentifully furnished with illustrations; and there is a copious appendix, replying to the late Hugh Miller, Professor Sedgwick, and other antagonistic reviewers.

*The Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia.* By SIMPSON DAVISON. (Longmans. pp. 484.)—The sole object of this lengthy volume on the gold discovery in Australia appears to be that Mr. Davison, and not Mr. Hargreaves, was the real discoverer, and that the latter reaped the reward which was justly due to the former. After a careful perusal of Mr. Davison's case, and of the numerous papers which he adduces in proof of it, including a vast number of letters which he published in the Australian papers, we can come to no other conclusion than that if Mr. Davison preceded Mr. Hargreaves in knowledge he made no use whatever of it. Mr. Davison appears, indeed, to be a gentleman of speculative disposition, who went to California with Mr. Hargreaves, and told his companion that there were tracts of country in Australia which so closely resembled the gold-bearing districts of Western America that they also probably had gold. Upon this hint Mr. Hargreaves returned to Australia and discovered the gold. Mr. Davison did not accompany him, though he might very well have done so; but when he returned to Australia some time afterwards, and found Mr. Hargreaves enjoying the full credit for his discovery, he began to feel sore. What can be done with such a man? As a document containing a vast amount of information concerning the Australian gold fields the volume is both interesting and valuable.

*Natural History Picture-book for Children: Mammalia.* By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, M.A. (Routledge. pp. 248.)—Without classing the Rev. J. G. Wood among the very first rank of naturalists, his descriptions are sufficiently reliable for those who have yet to acquire an elementary knowledge of natural history. This "Natural History Picture-book" is well designed to amuse and instruct the mind of a child: the illustrations are selected from those which have already appeared in "Routledge's Illustrated Natural History," also edited by the Rev. J. G. Wood.

We have also received: A pamphlet on *The Eastern Turkish Question*. By Constantin G. Mornioviich. (R. Hardwicke.)—*The House of Lords Compared with the House of Commons.* By Christopher Sly.—*Introductory Address on Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law.* By the Right Hon. James Moncreiff, M.P. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) Delivered to the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Glasgow, Sept. 25, 1860.—*The third Edition of Family Romance; or, Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy.* By Sir Bernard Burke. (Hurst and Blackett.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

*THE Cornhill* opens with the first three chapters of the new serial tale by its editor, "The Adventures of Philip on his Way through the World: showing who Robbed him, who Helped him, and who Passed him by." The Scriptural allusion in the title is kept up by the inscription at the bottom of the illustration, with a freedom that may possibly give offence to those who dislike to see the words of Holy Writ applied to profane uses. The illustration represents Philip in bed; his nurse, the "Little Sister," fainting on the floor; and Dr. Goodenough taking Philip's father by the throat,



in act to call him a villain. The inscription is "What Nathan said to David." Of the adventures of Master Philip themselves nothing much can now be said. Mr. Thackeray usually takes a long time in laying the foundations of his edifices, and we have little here but a quantity of disjointed chat and preliminary matter, all which may or may not turn out of essential service to the narrative, as the case may be. Most of the characters as yet introduced to the reader are old acquaintances, and everybody will of course be pleased to find that Major Pendennis is as frivolous and worldly, Mr. Arthur as conceited and foppish, and good Mrs. P. as absurdly inconsequential, as ever. The paper on "Chinese Officials" is, we presume, by Sir John Bowring, or by some one at least as well informed. Now that public attention is so intensely directed towards the Celestial Empire, the insight thus afforded into the *arcana* of official life there is peculiarly well-timed. According to this writer, promotion in the official life of China goes entirely by merit, and every office is open to the competition of the meanest Chinese. One consequence of this is that the competitors are so numerous, and the prizes comparatively so few, that the wealthy classes of China do not enter into the race. As the higher class among the citizens of London eschew the honours of the Common Council, and have no ambition for the mayoralty, so the Chinese merchant princes hold that Mandarinism "don't pay." For those who do enter the career, and who persevere diligently, promotion is certain, and some of the highest mandarins have sprung from very low origins. The celebrated Yeh, for instance, was the son of a petty broker, and rose gradually from the lowest ranks of mandarinism. The word mandarin is Portuguese, and is derived from *mandar*, to command. There are nine degrees among these officials, and they are distinguished from one another by the symbolical ball or button worn in the cap. The ninth degree wears a copper button gilt and wrought; the eighth, a copper button of another pattern; the seventh, copper also, but "peculiarly wrought, gilt and burnished;" the sixth, a button of white stone; the fifth, crystal; the fourth, pale blue; the third, transparent blue (such as beryl or sapphire); the second, carved coral; and the first, highest of all, a plain coral button.

Behold him at the summit of his ambitious dreams, mandarin of the first class, viceroy of a province! On his cap rises proudly the plain red coral button of the proudest Chinese chivalry. On his breast and back, wrought gorgeously in gold and silver, glitter the imperial arms, the dragon with open jaws. Through what difficulties, what traps and snares, what labyrinths of lies, has he fought his tortuous way! There is something admirable in the pertinacity of the man, however we despise his roguery and falseness. He was born in a cottage; he sleeps in a grand marble palace, guards at the gate, troops of silken attendants within call, everything rich, and fair, and bright, that China can offer and money buy collected round him. And all this because he learned his lesson like a good boy, and was a studious youth, and took honours at college! Such, at least, is the theory of the thing, and there is something noble in the generous justice which first threw open to all the race of life, all comers, humble or high, to compete on equal terms for the first prizes of a public career, a fair field promised to all alike, and the best man to win. True, our mandarin is not impeccable, but the standard of Chinese morality is not a high one, and perhaps he is on a par with his neighbours. Will he rest now he has won the goal? Man is not made to rest, and mandarins, even coral-buttoned, are men still. Although our graduate is sure, now, of something good in the gift of the Downing-street of Peking, he pants for more. It is not enough to be viceroy of a province, censor of China, governor of a town where Barbarians have to be dealt with, or imperial commissioner over one of those subject allies, the bordering kingdoms. It is not enough to have the plain coral globe, and the dragon on breast and back, like a jewelled Brazilian beetle. To some favoured mandarins, the emperor grants the right to wear red sashes, yellow caps, and peacock feathers, the proud badges of the imperial family. Our mandarin, the son of a farmer or huckster, wins the day once more, and induces the marks of Mantchoo royalty, vain as Wolsey of his cardinal's hat. One more distinction—the lettered aristocrat is still untitled. He asks for one of those rare patents of nobility that are given only to high dignitaries. There are five such in the emperor's gift. They correspond with ordinary European titles, and were not improbably copied from them, since their antiquity seems dubious. There is the rank of *koung*, or duke (possibly the same as *könig*, or king); *heon*, or marquis; then count, which is *phy* in Chinese; *tee* for baron, much like *sneeze* in sound; and *wan* for knight. The mandarin, so long successful, can feel a flutter of hope still. Will he be a knight or a baron? low down in the roll of nobles; or will a loftier style be his? He draws the great prize! His patent arrives, and it creates him a *koung* or duke, under the emperor's dragon seal, and the signature of the emperor's own sacred vermilion pencil. But the dukedom is not hereditary, any more than the mandarinship. The nobility conferred in China does not go down; on the contrary, it goes up. A man's ancestors are ennobled, because it is thought monstrous that the son should rank above the father. So all our madarin's progenitors, up to Adam, are nobles, dukes, and mandarins of the first class, and their ghosts are duly entitled to wear caps of yellow, coral buttons, peacock's plumage, dragons of gold and silver, and the rest, and to take place and precedence over all the other ghosts in ghostdom. And our mandarin puts up their statues (fancy portraits) in a fine hall, with an altar apiece, and burns incense and gilt paper before them on every feast day. The worship of ancestors is his religion—that and respect for the wisdom of Confucius. But his children will not inherit his honours. Even his savings are not secure from the fiscal authorities. They, the children, grow up dissipated and idle, and are the loungers and debauchees of China. Seldom do they pass an examination, and follow the footsteps of their lettered sire.

There is something in this passage which leads us to suspect a slight error in the Chinese dispatches which have lately appeared in the papers. We hear constantly of a "Prince Kung," who is spoken of as brother to the Emperor. Is it not possible that this may be a mandarin with the title of "Koung," who is conducting the negotiations. Sir John Bowring once before pointed out a grave blunder in the name Peiho, as applied to a river. According to this authority "Pei-ho" means the mouth of any river. Among other remarkable papers in this number is a well-written enthusiastic tribute to the merits of Sir James Outram, whom the writer regards as the Bayard of Anglo-Indian chivalry.

The contents of *Temple Bar* are varied and interesting. What we have read with most satisfaction is the first instalment of "The Seven Sons of Mammon," Mr. Sala's new story. Judging from this, it will be his most successful effort in fiction. The following description of Sir Jasper Goldthorpe's place of business will serve for an excellent example of the style:

For it was a palace; a marble-fronted house, with wings forming three parts of a square; the fourth a dingy brick wall, with a porter's lodge in one corner. The court itself beautifully flagged with grey and white stone in chequers; and in the centre a pretty fountain, where a little boy with nothing on him spouted water from a conch-shell all day long. The stream seemed to be murmuring odes in praise of riches. The windows were all plate-glass, the wire-gauze blinds had golden beadings; over the door was sculptured the Goldthorpe family cognizance—three martlets on a field or; the bloody hand of its proper blazon; motto, *Ex aurore aurum*, the whole emblazoned on a richly-framed marble escutcheon. On the well-polished mahogany door glittered the brass-plate of the firm "Goldthorpe and Co."—a plate burnished much brighter than gold. The architecture of Beryl-court, exteriorly, was entirely Italian Renaissance, and had been commanded by Sir Jasper—in a letter of four lines to his architect—just after he achieved his baronetcy. But his decorative fancy was an old one; for inside the house was at least a hundred and fifty years old. Some South-Sea director had lived here in the reign of George IV.; and there was a vast staircase painted with the story of the golden fleece, and a pagan apotheosis sprawled on the ceiling of almost every room. The staircase, up which you might have driven a coach-and-four, was of polished oak, with richly carved balustrades, and its stairs were laid with an oil-cloth painted in imitation of tiger's skin. All the rooms were panelled, with enriched marble mantelpieces and curiously inlaid floors; but all this work was of the old time of the South-Sea director. No gas was permitted in Beryl-court. The numerous staff of clerks worked in winter time by the light of dumpy wax candles. The balance of the petty cash account exceeded the salary of a county court judge. The heads of departments had Turkey carpets laid in their rooms, rose-wood escritoirs to write upon, morocco-covered easy-chairs to sit upon. Silent and civil messengers glided in and out on their behests. Lunch was brought to them when they asked. Were those repasts charged in the petty cash, I wonder? Broughams came for many of the superior clerks when office-hours were over. Perhaps it was for that reason that Sir Jasper Goldthorpe repudiated, while in the City, the vehicles thus spoken of. Everybody employed by the firm, from the heads of departments to the youngest office-boy, was paid so highly that embezzlement was unheard of. A young man's fortune was thought to be made if he could only be got into Goldthorpe's house, although there was not the remotest chance of his ever obtaining a partnership therein; and parents and guardians used to intrigue for years to get junior clerkships for their sons and wards, just as they would intrigue for Indian cadetships or commissions in the Guards.

What did all these chiefs of departments, clerks, messengers, and office-boys do from nine in the morning until five at night? None but those employed by the firm could tell. They wrote, wrote, and wrote; took letters off files and put them on others; consulted huge vellum-covered volumes, and made entries in other tomes similarly bound, perpetually; but what they did was a mystery. There was no faint odour about, of samples of rice, indigo, coffee, sugar, opium, as in merchants' and brokers' offices. No sea-captains showed their bronzed faces in the counting-house; no actual cash was ever seen; but nobody had the least doubt that the one great subject of work at Goldthorpe's was Money. All day long a stream of junior clerks, with pocket-books secured by leather-covered chains wound round their waists, would drop bills for acceptance into the great letter-box by the brass-plate in Beryl Court; and all day long a counter-stream of Goldthorpean messengers would issue from Beryl Court, and from their leather chain-secured pocket-books drop bills of acceptance in other letter-boxes all over the City.

Sir Jasper's room was the plainest in the entire establishment. It was papered a sober drab, and matted; but it was a very ear of Dionysius for gutta-percha tubing and ivory mouth-pieces. Nearly one side of the room was taken up by a huge iron safe, which, with its many locks and knobs and handles, looked like a monument to Mammon.

Add to Beryl-court the palace in Onyx-square, with its picture-gallery, its grand ball-room, and its belvedere, towering above the neighbouring mansions, sumptuous and superb. Add to these the princely domain of Goldthorpe in Surrey, with its deer-park and its home-park, its Vitruvian palazzo, its conservatories, graperies, pineries, kennels, model dairies, lawns, terraces, mazes, grottoes, and temples; its stables and coach-houses, its pavilions and lodges. Add to these a fine house at Kemp Town, Brighton, and the little shooting-box I have already glanced at. Surely it needs no more to convince you that Sir Jasper Goldthorpe was a power in the State, and a prince in the land.

So gold is a chimera, is it? Ah, my romantic friends, you little know what a reality gold is. See what it had given this fortunate man. Power and influence, respect, adulation, worship almost. Houses and parks and palaces, carriages and horses and hounds; a red hand in his escutcheon, a handle to his name, a seat in the Parliament of the country, a peerage in prospect; and Gold, nothing but gold, had done it all.

*Macmillan's Magazine* has the opening of a tale by Henry Kingsley, the brother of Charles, who has already won his literary spurs by that most entertaining novel of Australian life, "Geoffrey Hamlyn." It promises well. There is a readable and instructive paper on the subject of "Diamonds," in which the properties of the royal gem are minutely explained. Sidney Smith, when negotiating the sale of some diamonds belonging to his wife, the produce of which was to be expended in furnishing their house, professed to be in a state of semi-humorous alarm, lest people should find out how foolish it was to give so much money for stones before the transaction was completed. Had he known, however, the difficulty of deciding with certainty upon the genuineness of a diamond, his alarm might have been more real. The fact is, there is no absolutely certain way of testing a diamond but by ascertaining the specific gravity, and all that people talk about "knowing the water" of a diamond is pure nonsense. The writer of this essay tells a story of a diamond which belonged to a well-known London jeweller, who charged several very heavy legacies upon it in his will, and it turned out after all to be a white topaz of little value. This number of *Macmillan* contains two beautiful pieces of poetry by Miss Mulock and Mrs. Norton, a capital instalment of "Tom Brown at Oxford," and a seasonable description of the city of Peking.

We have also received: *Bentley's Miscellany*.—*The Christian Bond of Brotherhood Magazine*.

# EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

## EDUCATION.

*How to Read.* By A WRANGLER. London: Saunders and Otley. 1860. pp. 48.

ALTHOUGH THE WRITER OF THIS PAMPHLET has shown occasionally a certain sort of flippant cleverness in its composition, we cannot think that it reflects much, or indeed any, credit upon one who professes to have won his academical spurs as a "Wrangler." It will, we are afraid, be found but a blind guide after all, being equally pretentious, shallow, and unpractical. The Wrangler, too—although we have our shrewd doubts whether he has got very far beyond the Pons Asinorum—mistakes coarseness for strength in a very unpleasant manner, using freely such phrases as "dirty tongues," "rotten breath," "lousy heads," and even more offensive nastinesses as symbols of what he supposes to be flaws in our modern system of education. This unsavoury jargon alternates with sesquipedalian appeals to the woman "with moon-eyed glance," who, it appears, is destined to mate with the "great-minded man of might" who has learned "how to read," in contradistinction to "the dwarf with weak head and faint heart" who does not know how to do so, and the eyes of whose wife will bear no resemblance whatever to moons or stars. We have said that the Wrangler's advice is unpractical. It should not be so; for the future mate of the curious-eyed lady just alluded to has had plenty of experience. "He has been a zealous lover of learning from his earliest childhood. He has tried to forward his growth by earnest study for the full number of years at two Universities. He has had the happiness to meet as friends some of the foremost readers and writers of the day. He has felt, by trial, the ills and losses which curse the reader who treads the path to bookish lore. At last, however, he has found a way easy and swift to travel, and he now makes all haste to show this way to others."

Here is goodly promise of fruit, which after all only blossoms into "Dead Sea apples." Nevertheless certain discoveries of the Wrangler may perhaps be welcomed on the score of their being old friends, not with new faces. Thus we learn that "before beginning a book for the first time, we know not what is held therein." This is indeed one of the very few rules to which probably there is no exception, unless possibly it be in the case of a clairvoyant. We are by no means certain that a little of that mathematical accuracy which the Wrangler ought to have such a large stock of, would not have been serviceable in the enunciation of this great discovery. It is something, however, to know that before we begin a book for the first time, we cannot tell what is in it—that the having it in our hands or pockets will not put it into our heads. We wish indeed it would; or even that by beginning a book it were possible to know "what was held therein." This would not only be an enormous boon to schoolboys, but to critics who have to wade through such a galimatias of impertinence as that indited by "a Wrangler."

Another discovery, ushered in with the same sublime unconsciousness, is that "our first aim in reading a book should be to see clearly the author's meaning." This admirable aphorism is preceded by a twin piece of wisdom, which we extract for the benefit of our readers:

It is no use trying to do two things at once, and both in the best way. Now, we have seen that nature perfects us in four stages, wholly unlike each other. In the first two the roads leads inwards; and in the second two, outwards. The first stage is marked by the growth of single thoughts, called Concepts; the second by a knowledge of how our thoughts stand to one another, called Theoretical Cognition, and summed up in Propositions; the third, by deeds, or will and desire, called Conation; the fourth, by a knowledge of how our deeds are linked together, called Practical Cognition, which takes the shape of maxims, rules, or precepts.

The rule given above is afterwards partially modified, and we are told that "on the first reading of a book the easiest thing to try at is to understand the author's meaning."

We should scarcely be doing justice to our mathematical Mentor if we did not take with him "the case of a man who merely reads for amusement."

The wretched man who seeks only his own pleasure in reading, is soon made bitterly aware of the grossness of his sin in neglecting the happiness of others. This terrible self-consciousness bars him from the world with bolts of steel, and binds him to himself with links of adamant. He dare not look a fellow-man in the face lest the fearful secret should be guessed, how he fails in his duty to mankind. The fruitful loveliness of nature is to him a cruel mockery—the thought of God a frightful spectre, that haunts him even in his narrowest and darkest hiding-place. He is repelled from every side, even from the inside. For where will he find a more sickening object than himself? And on himself he wreaks a terrible revenge. He is his own tormentor. On his own debased countenance he stamps a life-long warning to others, not to pursue pleasure for itself alone. Woe unto you that set your heart upon dreams that are not your own! Avault! ye men of lousy heads, whose minds are swarming with parasitic ideas!

Hear this, ye admirers of Messrs. Dickens and Thackeray. Hear this, ye young ladies and gentlemen who each month follow so eagerly the fortunes of Lucy Roberts or Tom Brown. A Puseyite is not more hateful to the editor of the *Record*, or a cigar to the Dean of Carlisle, than is a work of fiction to the Wrangler; who, by the way, cannot be said, like Shelley's Peter Bell, to have no more imagi-

nation than a pint pot, as he has discovered that novel-reading, like gin-drinking, makes the nose red. The Wrangler sits apart from his fellows, serene and star-like, solving quadratic equations, or devoting "the morning of his life" to teach "the red-nosed devourer of novels" what he ought to read.

Wranglers are, so far as we know, the product of but one university; and unless the writer of these pages have taken for the nonce a pseudonym, we think it undeniable that a man may be at the same time a Wrangler and an ass. We hope, however, that this impudent pretender to the honour of having discovered a royal road to learning is no true son of Alma Mater, but only some cockney pedant, who thus seeks to puff off his trumpery wares.

*The Limits of Exact Science applied to History: an Inaugural Lecture, delivered before the University of Cambridge.* By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of Eversley. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1860.)—Although perhaps the title of this inaugural lecture savours slightly of pedantry, we willingly recognise in it a vigorous and eloquent protest against the philosophy of Mr. Buckle and his school, which teaches that we not only live and breathe, but even think and act, by rule and measurement. The deadening effect of such philosophy upon the human mind need not be enlarged upon here; although we may remark that at first glance there is something in it likely to fascinate the mathematical student, who is led to believe that his chosen science is capable not only of dealing successfully with sines and cosines, but also of elaborating rules and regulations for the conduct of life. Professor Kingsley has recommended his pupils to adopt Gibbon as their text-book—a recommendation with which we find no fault whatever, as we feel confident that the generous Christianity of the lecturer will prove an antidote to the sneering scepticism of the great historian. The new professor declares it to be his intention to follow, as far as he may be able, in the steps of his "wise and good predecessor," Sir James Stephen. Nevertheless, we would remind Mr. Kingsley that, "wise and good" (words which we heartily re-echo) as was his predecessor, he nevertheless found a peddling theological casuist or two in the university who, by taking scraps from various parts of the late professor's writings, and putting their own interpretation on these scraps, proved them to contain heresy or something very like it. That the same narrow bigotry is not yet utterly extinct at Cambridge was shown the other day, when certain clergymen discovered it to be dangerous to religion and morality that a Mohammedan should teach Hindustani. We trust that Professor Kingsley may be exempted from the attacks of these "unco righteously." Should he not be, however, he need feel neither surprised nor discouraged.

*Tracts, Mathematical and Physical.* By HENRY, Lord BROUGHAM, LL.D., F.R.S. (London and Glasgow: R. Griffin and Co. pp. 304.)—Mathematicians and physicists will gladly embrace the opportunities thus afforded for a perusal of Lord Brougham's various tracts upon several points of higher geometry and physics. The period over which the appearance of these exertations has been spread is a very considerable one, seeing that the earliest appeared in 1795, and the latest in date is Lord Brougham's speech at Grantham, delivered in 1858, on the occasion of inaugurating the monument to Sir Isaac Newton. The earliest were written when young Henry Brougham was the pupil of Playfair and Robison at Edinburgh, and the latest long after he had reached the summit of his ambition and become one of the most distinguished debaters and legislators of the day. As a graceful compliment to his Alma Mater, Lord Brougham has dedicated the volume to the University of Edinburgh.

*A Popular Abridgment of Old Testament History, for Schools and General Reading.* By J. T. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. New Edition. (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. pp. 171.)—The popularity of this useful little compendium of the Old Testament history is proved by the appearance of a new edition. The original one has been carefully revised and corrected, and an additional chapter on the Assyrian and Babylonian empires give a new value to this very useful elementary work.

THE REV. EDGAR M. ACOCK, late master of Sherborne School, has been elected Vice-Principal of the South Wales Training School at Carmarthen.

By a special appointment a deputation has waited on Viscount Palmerston, soliciting him to lay the foundation stone of the Hartley Institution at Southampton, on which the sum of 10,000*l.* is to be expended. Lord Palmerston acceded to the request of the deputation, and fixed Tuesday, the 8th January, for the ceremony. The Lord Bishop of the diocese and other distinguished personages will also be invited to be present at the ceremonial. The Hartley Institution is to be devoted to the cultivation of literature, the arts, and the sciences, for which a former eccentric and wealthy inhabitant of Southampton, Mr. Henry Robinson Hartley, bequeathed the handsome sum of 100,000*l.* to the town. The deceased gentleman having resided a good deal in France, the question of domicile was raised by the heir-at-law and next-of-kin, and no less than 40,000*l.* was spent in law expenses (without, however, the settlement of the legal



question), and 20,000*l.* in a compromise, leaving two-fifths of the munificent bequest or 40,000*l.* for the fulfilment of the testator's intentions. Of this sum 10,000*l.* is to be expended on the building, and 30,000*l.* for the support and maintenance of the institution. The building is now being erected on the site of the late Mr. Hartley's property and former residence, near the bottom of the High-street. It will be an exceedingly handsome structure, and contain a splendid public library and museum, as well as a lecture-hall of great capacity, class-rooms, &c., and is expected to be completed and opened to the public in the summer or autumn of 1862.

The "winter speeches" of St. Paul's School were delivered on Thursday, the 20th, in the presence of a large audience, comprising many old "Paulines," as well as the parents and sisters of the present generation at Dean Colet's time-honoured foundation. The proceedings were commenced by the recitation of the Thurston memorial prize by Mr. South, the captain of the school, and the successful competitor. The subject was a translation of Mr. Tennyson's poem "The Brook." After the recitation Dr. Kynaston presented Mr. South with a set of books for his prize, and at the same time congratulated the school at large on the many distinctions which recent "Paulines" had gained at the Universities and elsewhere, expressing his conviction that the present "Paulines" would do their best to emulate the glories of their late schoolfellows and maintain the ancient reputation of the school. Selections from Aristophanes, Euripides, Terence, Shakespeare, Sheridan, and Scribe were then delivered by the pupils. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by a scene from M. Scribe's play of "Les deux Précepteurs," in which Mr. Gosset particularly distinguished himself.

From the announcement made by Mr. Cardwell, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, towards the close of last session, the public were prepared for the reconstruction of the National Board of Education. Great interest and anxiety had been felt as to the new appointments, by which the equalisation of Protestants and Catholics promised by the Government would be accomplished. We (the *Dublin Evening Post*) have heard that the arrangements are not yet completed, but we have reason to believe that rumours which have been prevalent as to certain of the appointments are well founded. It is said that Sir Thomas Redington, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Mr. James O'Ferrall retire from the Board; and that Lord Dunraven will take the place of Sir Thomas Redington, Mr. Waldron, D.L., M.P., that of Mr. James O'Ferrall, and Mr. Serjeant Lawson that of Mr. Hatchell. The additional appointments are—Chief Justice Monahan, Chief Baron Pigot, Mr. John Leutaigne, D.L., and Mr. John O'Hagan. We hear that there will be an additional Presbyterian appointment, to complete the Protestant representation of the Board.

*Oxford.*—The death of the Rev. Dr. James Thompson, the Rector of Lincoln College, will be found recorded elsewhere.

In a Convocation to be held on Tuesday, January 29, 1861, at two o'clock, it will be proposed that the university seal be affixed to an indenture for the foundation of a professorship, to be called "The Hope Professorship of Zoology," which is to be endowed by the munificence of the Rev. F. W. Hope, D.C.L., Ch. Ch.—"Deed for Foundation and Endowment of Hope Professorship of Zoology.—This indenture, made the — day of — 1861, between the Reverend Frederick William Hope, of Upper Seymour-street, in the county of Middlesex, clerk in holy orders, of the one part, and the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Oxford of the other part. Whereas the said Frederick William Hope did by deed of gift, dated the 4th day of August 1849, grant and assign to the said chancellor, masters, and scholars, and their successors, the entomological collection, library of natural history, plates, engravings, and other articles and effects particularised in a schedule to the said deed of gift, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said deed of gift, and the said Frederick William Hope has since made divers additions thereto, upon the like terms and conditions: And whereas, with the view of promoting the study of the animal kingdom, and specially of its less known portions, in the said university, the said Frederick William Hope has proposed to transfer a sum of 10,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities into the names of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university, to the intent that the dividends arising therefrom may be for ever hereafter applied in the manner hereinafter mentioned: Now, this indenture witnesseth that for declaring the trusts of the said 10,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities and the conditions and regulations of the said professorship, it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows: 1. There shall be for ever hereafter a professor, to be called the 'Hope Professor of Zoology,' and the dividends arising from the said sum of 10,000*l.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities shall from time to time, as and when the same become due, be paid to such professor, subject as hereinafter provided. 2. The nomination of the first and every subsequent 'Hope Professor,' during the lifetime of the said Frederick William Hope, shall be made by the said Frederick William Hope. 3. Every subsequent 'Hope Professor,' after the death of the said Frederick William Hope, shall be elected by the curators for the time being of the Hope collections, or by a majority of those present at such election, each curator having one vote; and the Linacre Professor of Physiology for the time being shall have the same right of voting as if he were a curator; and in cases of an equality of votes, for two candidates, the vice-chancellor for the time being shall have a second or casting vote. 4. The 'Hope Professor' shall be admitted in Convocation in the same manner as other professors. 5. The 'Hope Professor' shall at the time of his admission be at least a Master of Arts or a Bachelor of Civil Law or Medicine. 6. The duty of the 'Hope Professor' shall be to give public lectures and private instruction on zoology, with special reference to the articulation, at such times as shall be prescribed or approved by the university, and also to superintend and arrange the Hope collection of annulose animals, and to take charge of the natural history portion of the Hope library. 7. The 'Hope Professor' shall reside in the university for the term of eight months in every academical year between the 1st October and the 15th July. 8. The 'Hope Professor' shall retain his

office during good behaviour. 9. In case of illness, or unavoidable absence of the 'Hope Professor,' the Hope curators shall have the ordinary power to appoint a temporary deputy. 10. In case of permanent inability of the 'Hope Professor' to perform the duties of the professorship, the Hope curators shall have the ordinary powers to appoint a permanent deputy, with such stipend out of the Hope Professor's emoluments as to the Hope curators shall seem fit. 11. The vice-chancellor and delegates of appeals in congregation, or the greater part of them, shall have power to proceed against the professor in case of misconduct, in the same manner as is provided by the statutes respecting the Moral Philosophy Professor and other professors, sanctioned by Her Majesty; and in the event of their finding it necessary to remove the professor, the said Frederick William Hope, if living, and if he shall not be then living, the Hope curators for the time being, shall immediately proceed to a fresh election. 12. The 'Hope Professor' shall be entitled to receive from his auditors such fees only as shall be fixed by the university, in addition to the dividends arising from the said 10,000*l.* New Three per Cent. Annuities. 13. The 'Hope Professor' shall not hold any other professorship or readership in the university."

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz. Jan. 14; Feb. 7 and 21; March 7 and 23.

The election to a Fellowship at Queen's College terminated on Thursday, the 20th, in favour of Mr. John Rich Magrath, B.A., Scholar and Exhibitor of Oriel College. Mr. Magrath obtained the Stanhope prize in the present year. Subject—"The Rise of the Swiss Confederation."

The electors have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. William Holding, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, to a Vinerian Laws Scholarship.

*Cambridge.*—The Rev. Dr. Henry Philpott, Master of Catherine College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Henry Pepys. The new Bishop entered St. Catherine College (then called Catherine Hall) in 1825, and in 1829 took his first degree of Bachelor of Arts, when he was first-class in classics, and the senior Wrangler of his year, the present Duke of Devonshire being second Wrangler. Dr. Philpott has been three times Vice-Chancellor, and is one of the most popular men in the University. The *Cambridge Chronicle* says: "Dr. Philpott has been so long marked out for a bishopric, that very little astonishment was created in Cambridge when it was rumoured on Saturday that the see of Worcester had been offered to him. Into a vacancy at Ely he would have stepped almost as a matter of course; and it is only because he was in a manner regarded as set aside for that particular appointment, that the announcement of the offer of Worcester can be said to have been unexpected. In Cambridge, where Dr. Philpott is best known, the appointment is generally considered a good one. Discretion, even temper, firmness when necessary, and habits of business rarely excelled, are qualities which will be universally conceded to him, and they are qualities of no little consequence to a man who is called upon in these days to administer the affairs of a diocese. His theological opinions have never been obtruded upon the public. He has never identified himself with any of the sections into which Churchmen are too prone to divide themselves: perhaps he has studiously kept aloof from all of them. Certainly, it is not to any active sympathy with the Evangelical party, from whom episcopal appointments have of late been made, that he owes his promotion; nor yet to political co-operation with the friends of the present Government, for he has been a consistent although not an extreme Conservative throughout his public career. We believe that his character will win for him the confidence and esteem of the clergy who are about to be placed under his superintendence; and if there be any doubt as to his efficiency, it can only arise from a fear that the easy habits of a Cambridge Head are a questionable training for the office of a Bishop."

The Law Lecturer at Trinity Hall gives notice that he intends to form classes for instruction in the law subjects appointed for the Examination for the Indian Civil Service, which those persons who obtained their nomination in 1860 will be required to pass in July 1861. Subjects—Lent Term, 1861; Justinian's Institutes; Blackstone, Vol. I. Easter Term: Hindoo and Mahometan Law as prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners. Students who are not members of Trinity Hall may join the classes on payment of 6*l.* per term. Persons desirous of attending are requested to communicate with the lecturer, Dr. Waraker, at Trinity Hall.

The Hulsean Prize was adjudged on Wednesday, the 19th, to William Ralph Churton, B.A., King's College.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—Among the varied entertainments incident to this remarkable period of the year, music in its loftier attributes has made but shy appearances. On Thursday, the 20th, "Messiah" was performed on the "popular price" scale, under the presidency of Dr. Wylde, for the second time this season. The principals engaged differed from those announced in the first programme about a month since, and the chorus—to quote the circular—numbered three hundred. Increase of number, however, is not to be regarded as an infallible guarantee for a good performance of a colossal work, and it would be a misprision of justice to say that this congregated vocal force was really equal to the task undertaken. Too many persons rush heedlessly into orchestras to sing Handel's music, who, if submitted to very simple tests, would be found sadly at fault in primary principles, and who must be little better than so many dead weights to those who have worked themselves up to a knowledge of their proper duty. This was manifest in the double counterpoint passages that are so freely distributed about the opening chorus. Some were too timorous to attack them with the necessary promptitude, while others gave fuller

vent, and sang to Olympus. In the chorus "He trusted in God"—a movement in strict fugue, abounding with excellent points—the same indecision was apparent, and the neglect of a critical rehearsal painfully so. Miss Lascelles occupied the position held previously by Mme. Sainton-Dolby. Mlle. Parepa and Miss Emily Spiller divided the soprano duties. Mr. George Perren sang the tenor music, and Mr. Santley the bass.

EXETER HALL.—The Sacred Harmonic Society repeated "Messiah" on Friday, the 21st, to a full and appreciative room. It is not necessary to say anything about the manner in which the members of so renowned a society perform this revered work. Their familiarity with the score has become so ripe, that they would not be much inconvenienced if left suddenly without a sheet of music to sing from. Mlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer (in consequence of the indisposition of Mme. Sainton-Dolby), Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, were selected as principals. Mr. Costa conducted as usual.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—"The Marriage of Georgette," supported mainly by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. H. Corri, is the only fragment of the operatic muse that has fallen under our notice during the past week. The deeds of "Blue Beard" will be revealed in another chapter.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS are all enjoying their share of public patronage, and will be noticed in detail in an early number of the CRITIC.

The destruction of St. Martin's Hall and the subsequent misfortune of Mr. Hullah have evoked a general expression of sympathy on the part of all who knew his private and public worth, especially by those who feel indebted to him (by the introduction of his system) for the many happy hours spent in the enjoyment of music. The members of Mr. Henken's Choral Association, sharing this feeling, and wishing to pay him a tribute of their respect, esteem, and sympathy, respectfully invite the public to give them generous support on the occasion of their giving a concert in his honour at St. James's Hall on Monday evening next, when renowned artists will assist, and the whole be under distinguished patronage, including the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Hullah Testimonial Committee.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### RESTORATION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

RESTORATION has not the opportunity for mischief within that cold, melancholy stone cavern called the interior of St. Paul's, the same questionable process has fatal power to inflict upon the bleached, desecrated, still suggestive skeleton of a grand Gothic fabric, once clothed with flesh, once radiant with glory of hue, glowing with sculptured thought fresh and unutilized—with life in short. But the proceeding is here also powerless for good. It is not restoration that St. Paul's wants, but *completion*. The decorative garb Wren had intended it to have received, it is notorious it never got. This vaunted, much-desired removal of Father Smith's noble organ from the entrance of the choir, and "throwing open" an uninterrupted vista from end to end of the cathedral—what do we gain by it? Simply a blank, an "uninterrupted view" from the great western doors of *nothing*,—or worse, of that plain, bald, ugly east-end circular-headed window (with its parlour-window-like blind, to keep the sun out), a window devoid of tracery, of character, of architectural form of any kind, such as every pseudo-classic sessions-house or police-court may show: a true anticlimax. Never before was the bathos of that whole east end so conspicuous. A singular "vista" it is indeed, or crowning point of beauty, to terminate the perspective of the lengthened nave and choir, grand, at all events, by reason of mere size, general proportion, and solidity of construction. How disadvantageous is the comparison it forces on the mind with the glories the Gothic builders loved to lavish on the east ends of their cathedrals. Oh! for the lofty organ and Grinling Gibbons screen back again, to partly veil the nakedness of that "vista"! The size and proportions of the whole choir are dwarfed by the unbroken line now presented. And the choir, no longer a choir, or church within a church, presents the absurdest appearance. At all events, even if the removal of the organ to the spot originally ('tis said) assigned to it by Wren, viz., to the third bay westward on the north side of the choir, were for that reason allowable, the screen should have been left; should not have been broken up and made use of as so much "old materials," for a door screen in the south transept.

As for the erection (rendered necessary by the shifting of the old organ) of a mammoth new organ for the Sunday evening services in the south transept, the architectural result of the innovation (one certainly never contemplated by Sir Christopher) is to convert that transept into a shallow recess. The repainting (in white) and re-gilding of the leading lines of the dome, and of portions of the roof and supporting arches of nave and choir, have a very crude and upholsterer-like effect; do but bring out the poverty and inherent ugliness, not to say insanity, of the sham "classic" decorations, of all those self-repeating, cumbrous roses, of that foolish army of cherubim, of all that bald "coffering" and cumbrous carpentry in stone. It is *colour* the great void wants. After the glowing life of St.

Peter's, which looks and feels like what it is—a building reverently cared for, and rendered attractive and comfortable to human worshippers—how dead and dreary is the interior of our St. Paul's! It almost gives one a cold in the head to look at its vast, cold, monotonous "vistas," unquicken by a single purely *beautiful* detail and feature—a colossal plagiarism of the noble forms and proportions of a Gothic cathedral, with all the life and human feeling left out! The inscription to Wren's memory, which used to be legible (if we recollect right) on this very screen they have removed, told us grandiloquently, if we sought the architect's monument, to "Look around!"—"Nay, rather step outside," justly retorted a critic not given to cant. There, indeed, despite all faults incident to the architect's time and style, an eloquent and majestic vision, embodied in abiding forms, crowns the gentle hill which rises above old Thames, dominates over the forest of houses, and ennobles London's every prospect.

A fallacious attempt to "display the beauty and unity of the building" has been the *ignis fatuus* in pursuit of which poor Dean Milman and his architect Penrose, aided by the counsels of classic architects like Tite, Bunning, and Cockerell, and finding credulous supporters among the wealthy citizens, have all lost their way. They have made the emptiness and poverty of the east end but the more glaring, have destroyed the integrity of the choir and of one transept, have "adapted" and mutilated Grinling Gibbons's carved stall-work—the last genuine art, however debased the style, in that class of work. If, instead of all this nugatory achievement, the Restoring, or rather revolutionary, Committee had begun by attending to that most pressing necessity, of clothing the shivering naked pile with colour and true decoration, some real good would have been done. Fill the bare ugly windows with stained glass—bad would be better than none—clothe the sprawling spandrels of the dome between pier arches and upper windows with Sicilian mosaics, as Mr. Penrose, the surveyor to the cathedral, has suggested, and some mitigation would be effected of that yawning melancholy which oppresses the soul as one (if born with a craving for beauty) loiters in the imposing, cheerless place. All that has hitherto been done during these six months, at the cost of so many thousands on the part of the City companies and of the public, is simply a failure and a mistake—architecturally speaking, and so far as the satisfying human nature's æsthetic requirements is concerned. Doubtless the cathedral has been altered about to meet the convenience of the immigrants from other churches, who attend the Sunday evening services; and a big organ has been provided to amuse them. Whether the attainment of this object (at the expense of architectural effect) was worth an outlay of four or five thousand pounds *down*, and three or four thousand more hereafter (the mammoth organ, its case and requirements, engross nearly four thousand of the whole), is another question.

One exception we would make to our condemnation of the recent alterations—they scarcely pretend to be restorations. It is in favour of the new pulpit, at the west end of the choir towards the dome, and intended for the Sunday evening services. This is a *donation* to the cathedral, and erected as a memorial (how far better than a cumbrous monument!) to the late Captain R. Fitzgerald, who fell in India. It is of carved marble, and stands on eight shafts of polished marble, deep and various in colour. The general design is novel and graceful, the execution good, the material sensuously beautiful. This is an example of how the cathedral might be enriched and made to glow with life by the addition of features beautiful in themselves and congruous with the fabric. It is this very æsthetic element of which the building—sublime without, bald and in some aspects repulsive within—so sorely stands in need.

M. BLANCHARD, the well-known French engraver after Meissonier, is to engrave Mr. J. Phillip's "Marriage of the Princess Royal," under speculative Mr. Gambart's auspices.

The people of Bolton have given the commission for their statue of Samuel Crompton, the inventor, to Mr. W. Calder Marshall, a meritorious but tame artist.

A marble statue to the late Sir William Peel, the heroic sailor-son of the great Sir Robert; whose gallant exploits in the Crimea, and above all in India, raised a thrill in all English bosoms, proving as they did that *some* of our naval captains are still made of the old stuff, has been placed in an appropriate home, in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital. It is from the hand of Mr. Theed, the well-known sculptor.

The three local Sussex committees, formed to forward a memorial to the late Duke of Richmond, have united into one committee, and have decided that the memorial shall take the shape of a bronze statue, not colossal, to be erected within the county. The subscriptions are to be limited to a maximum of 5*l.*, an advance upon the limit originally proposed.

There is hope of a duplicate for London of Foley's fine equestrian bronze statue of Lord Hardinge, now in India. A large sum has been subscribed by the committee, chiefly composed of brother artists, who will now appeal to the general public for aid in the good work. The committee includes Messrs. Marshall and Weekes, among sculptors; Messrs. MacIise, Stanfield, Roberts, Frith, Creswick, and Ward, among the painters; and among architects, Mr. Hardwicke.

Mr. Noble is the fortunate recipient from Government, or rather from the "man of taste" at its head—the classic Palmerston—of the commission to execute the national monument to the memory of Sir John Franklin. Parliament voted 2000*l.* for this tribute of the national gratitude; Trafalgar-square is the site. We wish Mr. Noble's antecedents as



a maker of public monuments were such that we could congratulate the public, as well as himself, on jobbing Pam's choice of a sculptor.

There is talk of a monument at Liverpool to the late Lord Dundonald, the greatest sailor since Nelson, and the worst-used who ever ennobled his service and his country by heroic character and actions; whose treatment, indeed, will ever be a stain on the national annals. We should like to see a statue to the heroic man in that Guildhall where so wrongful a verdict was returned against him through the active interposition of a brutal judge, and the conspiracy of a cruel and unscrupulous faction. A great public crime and miscarriage of justice have still, in Dundonald's case, to be expiated by a national monument, and by other more solid reparation to his descendants.

The restoration of the Gateway at Reading, the sole remnant of the once stately Abbey which still retains architectural characteristics, is still under consideration. There is talk of calling in Mr. Scott as restoring doctor. It is but a plain piece of Perpendicular, and if restored will lose what little historical value it still retains. It has been much mutilated, and of late has on one side shown some signs of falling. A few pounds expended on a buttress or other support would prolong its life for many a day; for the whole erection is a solid, though ill-used, piece of masonry and rubble-work.

Demolition, reconstruction, and *soi-disant* embellishment, are still the rage in Paris and its environs, and the movement spreads like a contagion throughout France. Our contemporary the *Building News* well describes the present transition state of the once picturesque and historical city: "As the demand for employment has naturally grown with the thing upon which it lives, there appears no chance of the improvements or alterations of Paris coming to an end until every inconvenient street and almost every inelegant house is done away with or replaced. For the builder and architect, Paris is at present, and is likely to remain for some time, the widest area for the study of demolition and construction, and it presents the opportunity of seeing what to emulate and what to avoid in almost an equal degree. If a student desire to see rapid and solid building, exquisitely-worked details, with architecture of every kind, good, bad and indifferent, let him come to Paris, for here he will find all those features on a grand scale." A new Russian church in the Rue de la Croix, "in the style of the Kremlin"—a group of five towers, crowned with orthodox copper-gilt knobs—is one of the features of new Paris. As for the venerable cathedrals of Notre Dame and St. Denis, they are now (for the most part) *bran-new* cathedrals, with little that is ancient to boast, save the associations which still cling to them.

Last week some fine examples of rare old porcelain, of antique and modern highly-wrought plate, and a few old pictures, were dispersed at the public sale of the personal effects of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Sandys, by Mr. Lye, of the firm of Farebrother, Clarke, and Lye. Among the lots of artistic interest were:—Two richly-chased silver owls, mounted as an inkstand, gilt inside, on richly-chased stand, with taper-holder; presented by her late Majesty Queen Adelaide to the late lord; weight, 43 oz.—15 guineas. A handsome silver flagon, richly chased in silver thistles, in high relief, with frosted chased handle, surmounted by an eagle; presented by the officers of the Royal Scots Greys to their colonel, the late lord; weight 70 oz.—25 guineas. A gold enamelled box, of the period of Louis XIV., with the monogram of the late King of Prussia, set in brilliants, and encircled with fourteen other brilliants of larger size; knocked down to Lord George Hill at the high price of 150*l*. A pair of very curious antique Italian vases, with covers, enamelled on copper, with old chasings in gilt metal, and enriched with agates, cornelians, and other precious stones, masks, &c., with female head handles—55*l*. (Farrant.) A life-size portrait of King Charles I., in his coronation robes, finely painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in black and gold frame; with the companion portrait, life size, admirably painted by Sir Peter Lely, of King Charles II., also attired in his coronation robes, and holding a sceptre in his hand; in similar frame—50 guineas the pair. A very moderate price for pictures of so much historic value, by artists nowise contemptible, however mannered and now unfashionable,—*once* esteemed very princes in the art. Thus do times and fashions change! Life-size portraits are now always at a discount, unless by the greatest painters.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Dec. 6; Mr. Tite, M.P., vice-president, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: William Winkley, jun., Paul Butler, and the Rev. Charles Collier. Baron de Bonstetten, author of "Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses," and Dr. Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, were elected honorary Fellows. Lady Palmerston exhibited, through Mr. Franks, a Celtic torquis of gold, of the pattern known as the *funicular*, recently found in Hampshire. Sir Charles Wood exhibited, through Mr. Franks, an iron sword in a bronze sheath. The sword was accompanied by two small circular bosses and two rivets, all of bronze. By permission of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, Mr. Franks exhibited a bronze disc-shaped object, with a handle attached, apparently a mirror. Both sword, sheath, and mirror are ornamented with the peculiar engraved curved lines, marking them as belonging to that class of early national antiquities, of which the Goodrich Court shield found in the Witham, and the shield from the Thames in the British Museum, are characteristic specimens. Mr. Lawrence exhibited a curious wooden box, covered inside and out with burnt work in scroll decorations and figure subjects, Orpheus and the choice of Paris being among them. It appeared to be a work of about the end of the sixteenth century. A communication was read by Mr. Williams on the plural abbreviation "Britt.," on the recently issued bronze coinage, in which the author in support cited numerous similar instances of the form on Roman money. A half-length portrait, painted in oils, said to be of Recorder Fleetwood, in the possession of Mr. Selby Lowndes, was exhibited by Mr. Corner. Though inscribed "Sir Wm. Fleetwode, Knt., Recorder of London," Mr. Corner was of opinion, from the costume, it was a portrait of the Recorder's son,

By permission of Mr. Selby Lowndes, their owner, Mr. Corner also exhibited four illuminated coloured drawings, each representing a sitting of one of the four law courts. The drawings are of the time of Henry the Sixth, and present very lively glimpses of the hearing of causes in that day. An elaborate paper upon them, by Mr. Corner, was then read.—December 20; John Bruce, Esq., vice-president, in the chair. A gold finger-ring, with figures of saints in niello, found at Branham, Suffolk, was exhibited by the Rev. Mr. Pigot, through Mr. Howard. The Earl of Enniskillen, by permission of Captain Francis, exhibited a *châsse* or coffre of Limoges enamel, of date apparently 1200 or 1210, or thereabouts. It is oblong, has a high-pitched roof-lid, and stands on four square bases, like the Hereford example. The legend of the four Kings of Cologne is represented upon it, the kings being upon horseback. One with the same subject is in the British Museum, obtained at the Bernal sale. Mr. Hart read some remarks on a manuscript book of compositions for knighthood of the years 1630 and 1631, preserved in the Record Office. The book contains a list of names and fines of those who had refused to take upon themselves the honour of knighthood. The book is arranged according to counties. An entry of "O. Cromwell, of Huntingdon, Esq., 10*l*," occurs, the name standing at the head of one of the divisions. The Rev. Mr. Beck exhibited an ivory fork and spoon, and a small enamelled plaque with the head of our Saviour, of the Italian renaissance period. Mr. Akerman exhibited a hazel rod, similar to the half of an exchequer tally. It has an inscription relative to lands in Berks and Warwickshire, dated the 29th of April, in the 42nd year of Queen Elizabeth, and appears to be a symbol of conveyance. Fifteen most interesting and valuable rings from Mr. Waterton's collection were by him exhibited, accompanied by a detailed description read by the secretary. They may be briefly catalogued as follows: 1. A Roman ring, formerly in the Fejérvary collection, of massive gold, set with an onyx of four strata, and weighing over two ounces. 2. A diminutive votive ring, also Roman, weighing only 2.75 grains. 3, 4, and 5. Merovingian rings of gold, with garnet settings. 6. The famous Anglo-Saxon ring of gold and niello, supposed to have been the property of Alhstan, Bishop of Sherburne (A.D. 823 to 867), whose name it bears; of which an account by Samuel Pegge was read before the society, Dec. 2, 1773. 7. An Anglo-Saxon signet ring. 8. A gold ring, nielloed with figures of St. Barbara and St. Christopher, of the 15th century. 9. The remarkable Darnley ring, dated 1565, found at Fotheringay. 10. Italian *sei cento* signet ring. 11. A plain hoop ring of gold, inscribed with the names of the four Evangelists. 12 and 13. Etruscan rings of bone, incased in gold. 14 and 15. Curious talismanic rings, considered good against epilepsy, made from the hoof of the ass. The first, with a toadstone setting, is of the time of Henry the Fifth; and the second, Swiss, of the seventeenth century. A translation by Mr. Wylie of an account by the Abbé Cochet of the discovery, in the present year, of Gallo-Roman cremation interments at Lillebonne, was next read; and illustrative drawings of some of the objects obtained, executed by Mr. Wilmer, were exhibited. Mr. Galloway contributed, through Mr. Thorns, a tracing and description of an aboriginal stone hammer, found near Edinburgh in the autumn of 1859. The material is a kind of ironstone. It is of the axe form, and noticeable as having grooves or channels to enable it to be firmly fixed by thongs to a wooden handle. The meetings of the society were then adjourned for the Christmas holidays, to be resumed on Thursday evening, the 10th of January.

**GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—Dec. 5; L. Horner, Esq., Pres., in the chair. The following communication was read: "On the Structure of the North-west Highlands, and the Relations of the Gneiss, Red Sandstone, and Quartzite of Sutherland and Ross-shire." By Professor James Nicol, F.G.S. The author first referred to his paper in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, Vol. XIII. pp. 17, &c., in which the order of the red sandstone on gneiss, and of quartzite and limestone on the sandstone, was established, and in which the relation of the eastern gneiss or mica-schist to the quartzite was stated to be somewhat obscure, on account of the presence of intrusive rocks and other marks of disturbance. Having examined the country four times, with the view of settling some of the doubtful points in the sections, the author now offered the matured result of his observations. He agrees with Sir R. Murchison as far as the succession of the western gneiss, red sandstone, quartzites (quartzite and fucoid-bed), and limestone is concerned; but differs from him in maintaining that there is no upper series of quartzite and limestone, and that there is no evidence of an "upward conformable succession" from the quartzite and limestone into the eastern mica-slate or gneiss—the so-called "upper gneiss." The "upper quartzite" and "upper limestone" the author believes to be portions of the quartzite of the country, in some cases separated by anticlines and faults and cropping out in the higher ground, and in other instances inverted beds with the gneiss brought up by a contiguous fault and overhanging them. This latter condition of the strata, as well as other cases where the eastern gneiss is brought up against the quartzite series, have, according to the author, given rise to the supposed "upward conformable succession" above referred to. In some cases where "gneiss" is said to have been observed overlying the quartzite, Professor Nicol has determined that the overlying rock is granulate or other eruptive rock, not gneiss. The sections described by the author in support of his views of the eastern gneiss not overlying the quartzite and limestone, but being the same as the gneiss of the west coast, and brought up by a powerful fault along a nearly north and south line passing from Whiten Head (Loch Eribol) to Loch Carron and the Sound of Sleat, are chiefly those which had been brought forward as affording the proofs on which the opposite hypothesis is founded; and in all, the author finds irruptions of igneous rocks, and other indications of faults and disturbance, depriving them, in his opinion, of all weight as evidence of a regular order of "upward conformable succession." Professor Nicol describes, first, the cliff-section from Far-out Head to Loch Eribol, and insists that the gneiss of Far-out Head does not overlie the limestone, but that the latter is the highest formation here, and that the country is much disturbed by north-and-south faults. 2. At Camas-an-Duin, intrusive granulate, where it rises

up beneath the quartzite, involves large pieces of mica-slate, showing that the last is the lowest rock. At Arnaboll Hill, on the continuation of the fault, the quartzite dips apparently below the igneous mass of the hill; but the openings of the Annelid-tubes and the ripple marks, belonging to the surface of the beds, are here on the lower faces—showing reversal. 3. At Drium-an-tenigh it is not gneiss, but granulite that overlies the limestone and quartzite. 4. At Whiten Head, felspar-porphry intrudes in the line of junction, partly on the quartzite, but chiefly on the old slates to the east. The author refers the disappearance of the fucoid-bed and limestone (the upper part of the series), and the presence only of the quartzite in contact with the eastern gneiss, to denudation on a line of fault. He states also that there are clear sections in this district, north of Loch Hope Ferry, to show that the so-called "upper quartzite" passes regularly under the limestone. 5. Near the head of Loch Eriboll the igneous matter has generally thinned out, letting the quartzite come close against the mica-schist; but when present, whether in mass or in veins, it affects the mica-slate far more than the quartzite, thus proving the schist to be the lowest rock. At places the sections are much complicated by the igneous rock. Above Eriboll House the section of the hill-side, passing upwards from limestone to quartzite, fucoid-bed, quartzite, and mica-schist with red felspar-veins, is regarded by the author as clearly indicative of an inversion on the line of fault; this he saw also on the Ault-na-harra Road. 6. East of the Kyle of Tongue are some patches of conglomerate lying on the eastern gneiss. These have hitherto been regarded as Old Red Sandstone; but Professor Nicol, on examining them, found that they are identical with the conglomerate of the red sandstone ("Cambrian" of Murchison) of the west coast. At Cnoc Craggie, quartzite lies on this eastern conglomerate. These remnants are supposed to have been preserved from denudation on account of having been hardened by the syenitic eruption of Ben Laoghal. 7. At the north-west end of Loch More the so-called "gneiss," overlying the quartzite, is eruptive granulite. The quartzite is thin, and has probably, therefore, been denuded along the line of fault. 8. At Lochs Glen Coul and Glen Dhu the gneiss does not overlie the quartzite: from a distance it may appear to do so; but the ridges are separate, and the so-called "overlying gneiss" is sometimes intrusive syenite, sometimes vertical masses of granitic gneiss with unconformable strike. 9. The quartzite of Loch-nan-Ganich dips against the syenite of Glasven, which mountain is not all quartzite, as has been stated, but has syenite with vertical granitic gneiss: the latter underlies quartzite, and is continuous with that of Central Sutherlandshire. 10. The syenite of Glasven does not bring up any limestone under the quartzite, and therefore the latter is the lowest of the series here; nor does the limestone of Stronchrubie dip below the quartzite. Prof. Nicol traces a synclinal of quartzite and limestone from Queenaig to Brebag, resting at each end on red sandstone and gneiss; and he makes the quartzite of Glasven and Ben More to be the ordinary quartzite lifted up and denuded of the limestone, not an "upper quartzite." The author states also that some of the so-called "upper quartzite" here is granite, and some of it red sandstone (Cambrian), and that the "upper quartzite" and "upper limestone" of Loch Ailsh and Strath Oykil are merely the repetition (on the other side of the anticlinal of Ben More) of the limestone of Stronchrubie and Assynt, modified by denudation along the line of fault. 11. On Loch Borrolan, red porphyry alters the beds. At Cnoc Chaorinie the limestone is absent, and the mica-slate is brought against the fucoid-bed. At Elphin the limestone is in force, but nowhere passes under the gneiss, though the latter is seen for a thickness of some hundred feet. 12. To the south of the foregoing localities the anticlinal of Ben More has been swept away, the line of junction is in the continuation of the synclinal of the Gillaroo Loch, and the gneiss is almost continuous from west to east. 13. The section at Coulmore proves the existence of the fault with powerful lateral compression. 14. Loch Broom gives the author similar evidence. 15. At Loch Maree and Gairloch no section shows an "upward conformable succession." The limestone is here diminished by denudation along the fault. 16. The mountains east of Loch Torridon show red sandstone and quartzite powerfully faulted and crushed, and the eastern gneiss meets them suddenly end to end—well illustrating the true structure of the district. 17. At Loch Carron the section clearly shows the great fault. 18. At Loch Keeshorn the author sees great disturbance of the strata and no "upward succession." 19. In the south of Skye the red sandstone ("Cambrian") rests unconformably on the gneiss, and this is identical with that of the mainland ("eastern gneiss"). Prof. Nicol further argues that the mode of the distribution of the rock shows that there is through Sutherland and Ross-shire a real fault, and no overlap of eastern gneiss of more than a few feet or yards at most; and that the fact of different strata of the quartzite series being brought against the gneiss at different places supports this view, and points to a great denudation having taken place along the line of fault. Though the quartzite is here and there altered by the igneous rocks, yet it is truly a sedimentary rock, and so is the limestone; but the eastern gneiss or mica-schist is a crystalline rock throughout. This fact according to the author, is inimical to the hypothesis of the eastern gneiss overlying the limestone and quartzite. It has been insisted upon, that the strike of the western gneiss is different from that of the east; but the author remarks that the strike is not persistent in either area, and that great movements subsequent to the deposition of the quartzite series have irregularly affected the whole region. With regard to mineralogical characters, Prof. Nicol insists that both the eastern and the western gneiss are essentially the same. Both are locally modified with granitic and hornblende matter near igneous foci; but no proof of a difference of age in the two can be obtained therefrom. The alteration in bulk of the gneiss in the western area, by the intrusion of the vast quantities of granite now observable in it, may perhaps have caused the great amount of crumpling and faulting along the N. and S. line of fault, dividing the western from the eastern gneiss,—a fault comparable with and parallel to that running from the Moray Firth to the Linhe Loch, and to the one passing along the south side of the Grampians.

CHEMICAL.—Dec. 6; Col. P. Yorke, Vice-Pres., in the chair. Mr. J. Barratt was elected a fellow. Mr. S. D. Hayes read a paper "On a New Lead Salt corresponding to Cobalt-yellow." Dr. Hoffmann made a communication "On the Production of mixed Amine, Phosphine, and Arsine Compounds."

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES.	Royal Inst. 8.	Professor Faraday, "On the Chemical History of a Candle."
	Pathological 8.	Anniversary.
	Photographic 8.	
WED.	Pharmaceutical 8.	
	Ethnological 8.	
THURS.	Royal Inst. 8.	Professor Faraday, "On the Chemical History of a Candle."
	Zoological 4.	
FRI.	Archaeological Inst. 4.	
SAT.	Asiatic 3.	
	Royal Inst. 5.	Professor Faraday, "On the Chemical History of a Candle."

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL ITEMS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has commissioned Mr. Ernest Renan, member of the Academy, to travel in Phœnicia in quest of inscriptions and antiquities. The Emperor defrays the cost. The Ministry of Marine lends M. Renan instruments for making topographical observations.

M. FEYDEAU, the author of a certain questionable novel, entitled "Fanny," which has run to twenty editions in Paris, but in London can only find a publisher in Holywell-street, is also a *savant* and an archaeologist. He has even been commissioned by the French Government to undertake an archaeological tour in Algeria. He has already made several excursions into the interior, and amassed a valuable collection of documents.

MR. CHARLES ROACH SMITH, the eminent antiquarian, pronounces the ancient relic recently found in the progress of draining operations on Lord Palmerston's estate, near Romsey, to be "a Celtic toques, of a type in some respects different from most of those found in France and Great Britain. In Brittany, some years since, a great many were dug up, and, as has often been the case, were sold for their weight of metal smelted! They had been offered for about the value of the gold to the Society of Antiquaries of London. I trust this will not be thus sacrificed." The relic has been photographed by Mr. Frost.

LIEUTENANT PORCHER, R.N., and Lieutenant Smith, R.E., who have both been previously engaged in archaeological labours (Lieutenant Smith for two years with Mr. Newton upon the Halicarnassian remains), have been sent out by the Foreign Office on an exploring expedition to Cyrene in North Africa. Ruins of high historical interest which exist there are to be examined. The officers are provided with a tent and all necessary campaigning articles, with implements for excavating, and with a photographic apparatus. The expedition went out in the gun-boat *Boxer*, and left Malta on the 19th ult. for Tripoli, en route to Cyrene.

At a recent meeting of the Cambridge Architectural Society the Rev. G. Williams read a paper on an entirely virgin subject, the Ecclesiology of Georgia in the United States. The churches which he dwelt chiefly upon were those of Timotheosmaua and Daba. The former of these is a small cross church, with aisles and apsidal chancel, with north and south chapels. Daba is a small chapel, terminated in an apse. Both of these have many peculiarities, which he dwelt on at some length; and also noted the singular preservation they are in, notwithstanding the severe climate of the country. These churches are both situated in very remote parts, seldom visited by travellers, and no account has hitherto been issued of them.

#### OBITUARY.

BUNN, ALFRED, the well-known composer, died of apoplexy on Thursday, the 22nd, at Boulogne. Mr. Bunn's association with the stage dated from a very early period. In 1826 he was manager of the Birmingham Theatre, and after succeeding Captain Polhill in the lease-ship of Drury-lane, he became, in 1833, manager of Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres, conducting both through two remarkably consecutive seasons, which will be especially remembered for the strong companies engaged at each house, and the prosperous career of the opera of "Gustavus the Third," that was brought out by him at the latter. From 1835 until 1848 he controlled the destinies of Drury-lane Theatre, giving the public the popular series of operas by Balfe, the advantage of the engagement of all the most attractive operatic, choreographic, and dramatic stars that could be obtained; amongst whom must be mentioned the names of Madame Malibran, Duvernay, Forrest, Charles Kean, and Macready; and, in the face of great difficulties at last, maintaining the attractions of the establishment at high prices, whilst the rates of admission were being generally reduced elsewhere. Besides being known as the author of the libretto of "The Bohemian Girl," Mr. Alfred Bunn will be remembered as the writer of three volumes called "The Stage, Before and Behind the Curtain;" and a pamphlet, called "A Word with Punch," both of which publications created a great sensation at the time. It is stated that towards the latter end of his life Mr. Bunn embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and that he paid great attention to the religious offices of that creed.

THOMPSON, REV. JAMES, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, died on the 26th inst., in the sixty-first year of his age. The deceased matriculated at Lincoln College about 1820, took the degree of B.A. in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and B.D. in 1833. In 1845 he was appointed to the rectory of Cublington, Bucks, a living in the gift of the Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. In 1851 the Rev. Dr. Radford, Rector of the college, died, when Mr. Thompson was elected to succeed him, and became also Rector of Twyford, Bucks, which is annexed to the rectory of Lincoln College. In 1852 the deceased took the degree of D.D. At the time of his death Dr. Thompson was one of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors of the University. The deceased has left a widow and three sons, the eldest of whom is but young.



# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

## And Trade Register.

**STATIONERS' SCHOOL.** Bolt-court, Fleet-street. — Applications for the appointment of MASTER will be received at Stationers' Hall on or before the 15th day of January 1861, to be addressed in writing to the Master and Wardens under cover to the Clerk of the Company. Candidates must be Members of the Established Church, and must furnish testimonials of experience in tuition. Particulars of the duties and emoluments may be obtained at the Hall. **CHARLES RIVINGTON, Clerk.**  
Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-street, Dec. 20, 1860.

### SITUATIONS OFFERED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each, if not exceeding 50 words in length.

**TO MUSIC AND BOOK SELLERS' ASSISTANTS.** — WANTED, a respectable, well-educated YOUNG MAN, to take charge of a shop in the above line in the country. — Apply, stating age and salary in the house, to "ALPHA," Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.'s, Stationers' Hall-court, London.

**TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.** — WANTED a young man, about 18 or 20, of good character, as SHOPMAN, to reside in the house. — Apply, by letter only, with full particulars, to "V. W.," Messrs. Gibbons and Roe's, 17, Walbrook, City.

**WANTED,** a first-class LETTER-PRESS PRINTER (not a club man), to take the entire management (reading included) of a weekly newspaper. — Address, stating wages expected, to "TYRO," 13, Barton-street, Westminster.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each, if not exceeding 50 words in length.

**TO BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS.** — The ADVERTISER, who has held situations in first-class establishments, and is well acquainted with the various branches of the trade, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT, in Town, as CLERK and ASSISTANT. — Letters to be addressed to "H. D.," care of Mr. Hughes, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

**TO STATIONERS, Publishers, and others.** — WANTED a RE-ENGAGEMENT as TRAVELLER, or otherwise. First-class references and security. — Address "Box 34," Post-office, H. Hartlepool.

**TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS.** — A gentleman, with 17 years' experience of the trade, is in WANT of EMPLOYMENT as TRAVELLER, confidential Clerk, or in some other similar situation. Under-stands book-keeping. Unexceptionable references can be given. — Address "BETA," C. H. May's Advertising Office, 28, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

**TO MASTER PRINTERS.** — At PRESS or Machine and Press, a good steady HAND, accustomed to black and coloured work, and to get up stereo plates. Would accept an engagement in the machine department at moderate wages, where a proficiency may be obtained. Good reference. — "A. B. C.," 5, Pemberton-row, Gough-square, Fleet-street, E.C.

**TO PRINTERS.** — A Young Man, experienced in general Jobbing and Newspaper work, desires another SITUATION (in either branch) as MANAGER or OVERSEER. Unexceptionable references, &c., if required. — Address "K.," Mr. J. Elliott's, No. 1, Tichborne-street, Edgware-road, W.

### PLANT, BUSINESSES, &c.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.** — Mr. HOLMES is instructed to SELL a very old-established BUSINESS. The returns are between 2000l. and 3000l. a year. Stock and fixtures at a valuation. Time will be given for payment of purchase-money. — Address Mr. HOLMES, 48, Paternoster-row.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and PRINTERS.** — To be SOLD, an old-established BUSINESS, situated on the south coast, near Southampton. Returns about 1500l. a year; coming in about 800l.; but purchaser may select. House large, and rent can be covered by letting. Part of the money can remain on security. — Apply to "C. W.," care of Messrs. Clayton and Son, 265, Strand.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, and OTHERS.** — For SALE, several MSS.: viz., from Louis Bonaparte, Francesco Soave, F. Guidi (a lyric drama), Count A. de Vigny, Méry, Guizot, Also Memoirs, Tales, &c.; "Notes on the Ionian Islands," and "Letters from South Australia."

For terms of sale, &c., apply to A. KINLOCH, care of Mitchell and Co., Military Booksellers, Charing-cross, or Edwards's Library, 42, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

**CHRISTMAS WEEK** is not one in which un-Christmassy books are to be expected; nevertheless we have to chronicle the appearance of a few of mark, which have no direct connection with the joyous season. Christmas week of 1860 ought to be memorable in our publishing annals as that in which the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was completed. Dr. Dasent's Tales from the

Norse have been followed up this week by his story of "Burnt Njal," from the Icelandic, a sage of that strange island at the end of the tenth century. More recent in its illustration of the island of geysers and poetry is Captain Forbes's "Iceland, its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers," which was issued this week. To the materials for English history the week has added a very important contribution—a new volume of the "Calendar of Domestic Papers," embracing the important year 1660-61, edited by Mrs. Mary Ann Everett Green, and published under the auspices of the Master of the Rolls. In the department of "miscellaneous," a second volume of Dr. Wolff's Travels and Adventures, and Mr. King's exhaustive work on Antique Gems, are worthy of notice. Among new editions, we note a second already of Mr. Gosse's Romance of Natural History, and the same of Mr. Edwin Waugh's Poems and Lancashire Songs.

From Paris our chief importations are: a new instalment of M. Milne-Edwards' great work, Lessons in the Physiology and Comparative Anatomy of Man and Animals, devoted to the digestive apparatus; and a report by M. Louis Reybaud (the author of the amusing "Jerome Paturot") to the French Academy, on the moral, intellectual, and material condition of the silk-workers of France. From Germany we have a new volume of a work, the German Historians of the Past, which corresponds to our own Materials for English History, and which is edited by such men as Pertz, Jacob Grimm, Lachmann, Ranke, and Ritter; another book by the indefatigable Ivan Golovine, The Alliances of Russia; and a curious volume by the celebrated traveller J. G. Kohl, The Two Oldest Maps of America, from the originals in the Grand-Ducal Library of Weimar.

The literary news from America is, as might be expected under the circumstances of an impending break-up of the Union, nil. Winthrop Sargent's Life and Career of Major John André, announced by Messrs. Ticknor, Fields, and Co., of Boston, is the only original American publication worthy of the slightest notice.

**MESSRS. LONGMANS** have published, as a little presentation book, the Christmas poems contributed to the Field by "Peregrine" (the Rev. Gage E. Freeman), during the past five years.

**MR. TINSLEY** has in the press a new work to be entitled "Photographs of Paris Life," being a record of the politics, art, fashion, gossip, and anecdote of Paris during the past eighteen months.

**MESSRS. W. AND R. CHAMBERS** are about to publish a third volume of Mr. Robert Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland." The period chronicled will be the obscure but interesting one in Scottish history between 1689 and 1745.

**THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN**, having terminated his labours in connection with Nichol's Edition of the Poets, is understood to have in contemplation a series of Lives of the Poets, for writing which the comparatively brief sketches prefacing Nichol's volumes prove him not unqualified.

**THE ANNOUNCEMENT** of the publication of the Memoir of the Mr. Joseph Sortain has produced a remonstrance from the widow and friends of the late reverend gentleman. Mrs. Sortain herself has undertaken the task, and she is now preparing for immediate publication an authentic memoir of her deceased husband, including his private diary and correspondence with many eminent persons.

**THE MESSRS. LONGMAN** have in preparation a new work on Self-Education, written by Mr. John Sutcliffe, Lecturer in the Normal College, Cheltenham, is in the press. In this work the subject of self-education will be thoroughly and systematically discussed; and explicit practical instructions will be given on the best method of prosecuting the study of any particular branch of knowledge, without the aid

of a master. The volume is intended as a guide for young men who, having left school, desire to continue a course of self-improvement; for pupil teachers in elementary schools; for schoolmasters who, after passing through training colleges, may wish to pursue studies not embraced in the scheme of those institutions; and for candidates in the Oxford and Civil Service Examinations.

**THE LAST BOOK BURNED.**—The last noticeable instance of book-burning by authority occurred in 1723. The celebrated physician, Dr. Mead, purchased from the library of the Landgrave of Hesse a copy of the "Christianisme Restitue," of Servetus, the publication of which cost the author his life. This particular copy was reputed to have belonged to Colodion, one of his accusers. The doctor determined to reprint the ill-fated work in quarto, but before the edition was completed the sheets were seized at the instance of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, and the impression burned, May 27, 1723. A few copies escaped destruction, one of which may be seen in the library of the Medical Society of London. In 1770, a perfect reprint was issued, but only four copies are now known to be in existence. The original copy passed from Dr. Mead into the hands of the Duc de la Vallière, at the sale of whose collection it was purchased for the Imperial Library of France at the price of 3810 livres. — *Chambers's Journal.*

"THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF LONDON," says the metropolitan correspondent of a Scotch paper, "seems to be at present in a transitional state. Ever since the repeal of the compulsory stamp, changes and innovations have been of daily occurrence. The latest novelty is a proposal on the part of Mr. Reuter to do the Parliamentary reporting for the London morning journals. He has already completed his negotiations with seven or eight of the papers, and when Parliament meets, probably only two sets of reporters will appear in the gallery—the Times' staff and Mr. Reuter's. The saving to the proprietors will be great. Mr. Reuter proposes to do for 4500l. what, I know, has hitherto cost one of the papers 12500l. The temptation is too great to be resisted, and the consequence will be that many hard-working, intelligent men will very soon be out of employment. Under Mr. Reuter's system it might be expected that there would be too great sameness in the reports, but this will be avoided. Nearly everything will be reported *verbatim* by Mr. Reuter's staff, and the manuscript will be condensed after it has been received at the newspaper offices, and, of course, each paper will make such a selection as may be most suitable for its own columns."

**THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH** addressed their constituents in the Music Hall of the Modern Athens, on Monday. From the speech of Mr. Adam Black, the eminent publisher, we extract the following passage on the paper duty: "Another important measure which I supported, passed the House of Commons, but which I cannot help thinking was followed by very unfortunate consequences—the repeal of the excise duty on paper. The second reading was carried by a majority of fifty-three in March, but in the third reading, in May, this was reduced to nine, and had there been no Scotch members in the House it would have been lost by eleven. And when the members began to consider the effect of the expenditure for the war in China, and for the proposed fortifications of the country, they were led to regret the loss of the million from the repeal of the paper duty. This, I believe, was the cause of the great change in the division between the second and the third reading; and it was this that emboldened the House of Lords to do what I am convinced was an unconstitutional act—to reject a money bill—to refuse to pass a bill forming a part of the ways and means of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I agree with Mr. Gladstone in considering that a gigantic innovation."

**WE ALLUDED LAST WEEK** to the fact that the Honourable Mrs. Norton was preparing a biographical work on the Sheridans, to be published by the Messrs. Macmillan. The current number of *Macmillan's Magazine* contains a letter, addressed to the publisher by Mrs. Norton, in which, after severely reprehending the tone of the sketch of Sheridan, in the "Wits and Beaux of Society," by Grace and Philip Wharton (a work duly censured in the CRITIC at the time of its appearance), and after sketching what a life of Sheridan ought to be, the gifted lady proceeds to say:—"Such a history, nevertheless, I—Sheridan's grand-daughter—hope to supply. Not taken, like these poorly-concocted sketches, from sources whose 'veracity' the authors have 'never examined,' but from sifted evidence and real matter. Not from repeated extracts copied out of one bookseller's preface into another; nor including such foolish forgeries as the 'epistle from Miss Linlev to a female friend,' which is quoted by 'Grace and Philip

Wharton; but from family papers and royal and other letters in the actual possession of the living representative of the Sheridans—the present member for Dorchester—a portion of which papers were in the hands of Tom Moore, for extract and guidance, while working (so unwillingly as it now appears) at the life he undertook to execute."

THE "SCOTTISH PRESS," in a review of the Rev. Charles Rogers, "Ettrick Forest, the Ettrick Shepherd and his Monument," demolishes with considerable spirit the statements injurious to the character and memory of Hogg, which appeared recently in a sketch of the House of Blackwood, commenced but not completed in a monthly contemporary: "The writer of these papers (says the Reviewer of the *Scottish Press*) deals in the most personal and offensive manner with the individuals who come in his way. Fulsome puffery and personal abuse, always indicative of weakness, constitute his staple commodity. Indeed, we have never met with writing so grossly one-sided and so brimful of assertions without the semblance of proof. We do not purpose reviewing all this pretentious scribbler has said, although there is scarcely an instance in which his strictures might not be called in question. We intend only alluding to his vicious attack on the character and writings of a countryman, which, however, will serve as a specimen of the general recklessness and audacity. We allude to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. The disgusting manner in which our pastoral poet is treated, and the fiendish animus with which his memory is maligned, would scarcely be credited. Nothing is too bad or too glaringly false for this writer to utter with an air of impudent authority. That our assertions are well-founded will hereafter appear."

"THERE IS A CAPITAL DESCRIPTIVE PAPER (says the gossip of the *Illustrated London News*), in the present number of the *Cornhill*, 'Portrait of a Russian Gentleman'—one Anton Antonovitch, a soldier-pilgrim of Moscow the Holy. This 'portrait' is, unless we are mistaken, from the pen of Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards, whose volume of Muscovite sketches, entitled 'The Russians at Home,' is on the eve of publication. We make no secret of our partiality for the literature of the North: *Qui a bu, boira*; and it is, therefore, without any scruple that we extend cordial commendation to Mrs. Fanny M. Thomson's recently-published 'Journey to Moscow,' the record of a trip taken in company with her husband, in 1856, at the time of the Emperor Alexander's coronation. Mrs. Thomson is a Liverpool lady, and in that maritime metropolis her book has been printed 'for private circulation only'; but the *Journey to Moscow* has special merits of its own—in graphic description, in quiet humour, in conscientious appreciation, and in ladylike style—that claim for it a far larger audience than is to be found in a circle of private friends." Respecting another periodical, with the mysteries of which he ought to be conversant, the same writer adds: "The second number of *Temple Bar* seems evidently to have put the conductor thereof on his mettle. We have already mentioned the fact of a new serial 'The Seven Sons of Mammon,' being commenced in the January number of this periodical. An article that will, perhaps, create much legitimate interest, is called 'What Our Coals Cost Us,' an erudite and yet graphic article on collieries and colliery explosions, by Professor Ansted."

FROM THE "BUILDING NEWS" we condense an account of the new premises recently completed at the corner of Charterhouse-lane and St. John-street, Smithfield, for the London Printing and Publishing Company. The operations of this club are little known to the general reading public, as they belong to what is called "the canvassing trade," but of their magnitude the following sketch gives a striking notion:—"It is one of the most conspicuous buildings in the City, not only on account of its great height, but of the originality and good taste which it displays. It occupies a rectangular site with a frontage of 50 feet in St. John-street, and 69 feet in Charterhouse-lane, where it joins the extensive premises already in the Company's possession. The principal entrance is in the central of the five bays into which the St. John-street façade is divided. The workmen's entrance is in the last of the seven bays in Charterhouse-lane. From the entrance in St. John-street we pass into a square lobby with wooden panelled ceiling and partitions, which communicates with the whole of the ground floor. The counting-house, waiting-room, clerk's counting-house, offices, &c., are here provided. At the far end, where a door opens into the Company's old premises, there is a lift connected with all the different floors. A door also leads to the workman's entrance and staircase, which is built of stone and inclosed by brick walls to render it fireproof, and thus avoid the danger which a sudden panic might create amongst so large a body of work-people as will here be daily assembled. The basement is 11 feet high; it is divided into a strong room, perfectly fireproof, for the storage of stereotyped plates and books, a store for paper, and another for ink. There is likewise in the basement a boiler-house, with the cellar for coals, &c. On the first floor we find the board-room at the north-west corner, and four rooms running thence along the whole of the Charterhouse-lane front are appropriated to authors. The rest of the first floor is devoted to

printing, engraving, and stock. The second floor is reserved for bookbinding in its several branches; the third floor to stock and lithographic printing; the fourth to stock and engraving; and the fifth to copper-plate printing. Thus it will be seen there are no less than seven stories to the building (including ground-floor and basement), varying in height from 11 feet 6 inches to 12 feet, and when we mention that each floor is carried over the one beneath it by iron columns and girders, our readers can judge of the care and skill which the builders must have displayed. Lavatories, &c., are provided to each storey on the landings of the staircase. The interior of the building is perfectly plain; the walls are lime-white, and the timbers of the different floors are uncovered. Mr. George Somers Clarke, of Brunswick-square, is the architect, from whose designs and under whose constant supervision it has been erected." So far good, but how long this striking structure will be allowed to exist is uncertain; our contemporary adding: "A rumour rings in our ears that its site will be required for the improvement and enlargement of Smithfield. It was put into questionable company, and it must, perforce, pay the penalty attached to them. We regret if its destruction should prove inevitable, for amid the mass of dark, dingy brickwork around it, it shines out bright and clear, conspicuous by the beauty which its architect had infused into it, no less than by its good solid construction and its towering proportions. Let us hope that, if this building be doomed, Mr. G. Somers Clarke will have, in rebuilding the premises in another locality, an additional opportunity afforded him of evincing his skill and ability."

AMERICA.—Two very similar poems, "The Song of Fatima" and "The Song of Abbassa," by T. B. Aldrich, having appeared simultaneously in the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Knickerbocker Magazine* for September, the author thus explains the singular circumstance, in a letter to the editor of the *Saturday Press*:—"Somewhat more than a year since, when the *Atlantic Monthly* was under the control of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson, and Co., I sent the publishers a poem entitled 'The Song of Fatima.' It took the corresponding clerk of Phillips, Sampson, and Co. six months to acknowledge the receipt of my note, when he graciously informed me that the MS. had been lost! In the meantime the firm failed, and the magazine passed into the hands of its present publishers, who, I am free to say, treat an author as if he were a responsible human being. I waited six months longer, hoping the poem (as it had not been accepted) would be returned to me. Patience is the key of content. I then rewrote the verses, being

prone to  
Add and alter many times  
Till all be ripe and rotten.

and sent them to the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, as I had a perfect right to do. Four or five days before the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* was issued, I saw 'The Song of Fatima' advertised in the list of contents. I immediately wrote to my friend, Mr. Clarke, but was too late to prevent him publishing the song in his September number, though in time to have the title omitted in his table of original contributions. The consequence was, 'The Song of Fatima' and 'The Song of Abbassa'—substantially the same poem, as you happily remark—appeared at the same time one in the *Atlantic* and the other in the *Knickerbocker*. Not at all a satisfactory arrangement to me, however refreshing to you, since I can draw a check neither on Mr. Clarke, nor on Messrs. Ticknor and Fields. In reply to your tender inquiry as to which of the versions is my favourite, I would say:—The one read last, reading the two poems in any order you please. With many thanks, I am, very truly, yours, T. B. ALDRICH.—*Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Aug. 28, 1860.*

OFFICE OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER.—The *Rocky Mountain News* is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of revolvers hangs over the sanctum table, within reach of the editor, and three ominous-looking guns rest in the corner. Descending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with "something that would shoot" lying near him.

PRITCHARD, ABBOTT, AND LOOMIS, of Augusta, Ga., have published a large octavo volume, entitled "Cotton is King, and Pro-Slavery Arguments," by E. N. Elliott, LL.D., President of Planter's College, Mississippi. This work comprises the writings of Hammond, Harper, Christy, Stringfellow, Hodge, Bledsoe, and Cortwright, on this subject, and contains the author's essay on Slavery in the Light of International Law.

WE WOULD RECOMMEND our fair friends of the Victoria Press to keep their eye upon the lecture recently delivered at Boston by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, and of which we take the following report from a Boston (U.S.) paper:—"Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson read a lecture yesterday morning on 'Woman,' before the 28th Congregational Society, at Music Hall. He endeavoured to show his hearers that the advance of civilisation was dependent upon woman, and that the more civilised they became, the more readily did they acknowledge her genius and her influence. The aspiration of one century became

the code of the next. The aspiration of the nineteenth century was universal emancipation. Women should be allowed to vote, and take part in the government of the country with as much freedom as man. As to their capacity, he considered that they were quite equal to the men who go to the town meetings, have a ballot thrust into their hands by a person who says it is the nomination of their party, and without a demur put it into the box. Women should certainly not be taxed unless they were allowed to vote. The principle on which the Government was founded was, 'No representation no tax.'"

NOVEL MODE OF ADVERTISING.—The publishers of a new novel entitled "The Household of Bouverie" have printed by way of advertisement a number of critical opinions upon the work from leading female authors, secured in advance of the publication of the work. An American paper discourses as follows of the character and tone of these criticisms: "It was unnecessary to inform the public that these opinions emanated from feminine quarters. One of the dear creatures declares that neither man or woman has ever excelled this writer in character painting; that the Mephistopheles of Goethe is not so highly finished, and certainly does not excel the hero in firmness and power!! Another was seized by such a 'devouring curiosity that she read everywhere until she swallowed the last line.' (Query, was it baited?) One has seen nothing like it since the days of Poe: another calls the principal character a 'Satanic incarnation of self,' whatever that may mean. Altogether the flow of words reminds one of Barnum's advertisements, wherein the mighty showman proclaims in the same column with these womanish criticisms, that he has caught that wonderful and extraordinary roaring and barking living black sea lion!—(a Satanic incarnation of self)—the mighty king of the ocean; the long-supposed fabulous Neptune—(the Mephistopheles of Goethe); the most terrible, majestic, though yet docile inhabitant of the deep; the most interesting creature alive; 'he must have swallowed the line.' Surely some woman must write Barnum's advertisements. And yet the sea-lion is a curiosity, and The Household of Bouverie a clever production."

## TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—E. and W. M. Shaw, Fenchurch-street, stationers; M. and R. Greenhalgh, Manchester, paper merchants; Dunnill and Palmer, Manchester, lithographic printers.

BANKRUPTS.—John Griffith, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, bookseller, Jan. 4, at 2 o'clock, Feb. 8, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

CERTIFICATES to be granted unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—Jan. 11, C. Herbert, Churton-street, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, printer. Jan. 14, W. Boyce, East Dereham, Norfolk, printer. Jan. 14, T. A. Ragg, Birmingham and Edgbaston, bookseller.

RE COLLINS.—In the Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, on Monday, James Collins, a paper-maker of Oxford, came upon the question of certificate. The debts were 3442*l.*; ditto secured, 2804*l.*; assets estimated at 5800*l.* Mr. Lawrence appeared for the assignee, and Mr. C. E. Lewis supported the bankrupt. There was no opposition on behalf of the creditors, and it was stated that the charges made against the bankrupt were not founded on fact. The bankrupt had for many years carried on a business as a paper-maker. He had the misfortune to have a fire on his premises, and had afterwards been prevented attending to his affairs by rheumatic fever. The property of the bankrupt would have been more valuable but for the "halt" of the bill for the repeal of the paper duty in the House of Lords. Mr. C. E. Lewis having addressed the Court for the bankrupt, the Commissioner awarded a certificate of the second class.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### PAST SALES.

By Messrs. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, and following days, a selection from the libraries of Sir Henry and Sir John Savile. We conclude from our last our report of some of the more interesting items disposed of at this sale, which produced the very large sum of 213*l.*

Machiavel (Nicholas) *Histoire Florentine*, traduit d'Italien en Francois, par le Seigneur de Brillon. 8*l.* Mason (Robert, of Lincoln's Inn) *Reasons Academie*, fine copy. T. Creede, 1665. Unnoticed by Lowndes. Dedicated to Lord Chief Justice Popham. 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Monte Rocherii (Guidonis) *Manipulas Curatorum*, black letter, per Richardum Pynson, mcccc. die vero xxviii. Aprilis. 4*l.* 7*s.*

Petrarcha (Fr.) *Le Cose Volgari*, Sonetti et Canzoni in Vita di Madonna Laura. First and



rarest Aldine edition, and the first Italian book printed with Italic type, very tall copy, with the additional leaves containing an address by Aldus concerning the edition, and the blanks. Venegia, nelle case d' Aldo Romano, nel anno MDI, del mese di Luglio. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Tabouret (Estienne, Sieur des Accords) Les Bigarrures, corrigées par l'Auteur, et augmentées. Original vellum wrapper. 16mo. Par. chez Jean Richer, 1585. 4l. 12s.

Percy (R.) Bibliotheca Hispanica, containing a Grammar, with a Dictionarie in Spanish, English, and Latine, gathered out of divers good authors. J. Jackson for P. Watkins, 1591. 7l.

Prayer (The Booke of Common) and administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England. The Psalter, or Psalmes of David, after the translation of the Great Bible, pointed as it shall be sung or said in the churches. Black letter, excessively rare. By Robert Barker, Anno 1604—The whole Booke of Psalmes, collected into English metre by Tho. Sternhold, W. Whittingham, I. Hopkins, and others, conferred with the Hebrew, with apt notes to sing them withall. By John Windet, for the assignees of Richard Deye, 1598. Black letter, long lines, ending with leaf of table for the whole number of Psalmes. Bound in one volume. A folio edition of the Liturgy or Common Prayer, printed by Barker in the first year of King James the First, dated 1604, was known to exist in three or four collegiate or closed libraries, but, although diligently sought for by collectors of books of the class, no copy has occurred for public competition except that of Mr. Lathbury, in April 1857, which produced at this house the sum of 130l. No allusion has hitherto been made to an edition in quarto of the same date, and by the royal printer. Its appearance will suggest a doubt as to the folio being the prior edition. At all events, this is a most rare liturgical volume, leaving its precedence out of the question. 120l.

Stow (J.) Survey of London. Black letter, slightly wormed. John Wolfe, 1598. Mem. "26 Junii, 1599, pretium 2s. Joannis Savile, 1599." 1l. 10s.

Whitintoni (R.) Opera Varia: a curious collection of his early grammatical pieces, in the most beautiful and pristine condition; very large fine copies, uncut leaves occurring continually throughout the volume, which has the arms of Henry VIII., the Tudor rose, &c., impressed on the covers. 22l. 10s.

Gower. This book is intitled "Confessio Amantis," that is to say in Englysshe, "The Confessyon of the Lover," maad and compyled by Johan Gower, Squayer, borne in Walys, in the tyme of Kyng Richard the Second. Printed by William Caxton. The entire work extends from fol. 2 to cxxii., but the last leaf of the present copy is marked clxxiii. Between the first leaf of table and that last noted there are also wanting leaf iv. of table, first leaf (a i.) containing the first prologue to the work, fol. cxxxi. (r vii.), half of fol. cxxxi. (s viii.); no other imperfection was known, but the volume has been sold not subject to the usual collation. 46l.

Holinshed (R.) Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland, newly augmented to the year 1586, by John Hooker. Black letter, very good large copy. 10l. 5s.

Homer, his Iliad, translated. With annotations by John Ogilby, imp. size. 1660. This being one of the royal copies, possesses the rare head of King Charles the Second, engraved by Willemsen. A presentation copy, "Caleb Banks ex dono Samuelis Pepys, Armigeri Anno Domini, 1675." 4l. 10s.

Livius. Les Decades de Tite Live, traduites en Francoys, par Pierre Bercheure. Gothic letter. At the end of the volume, which is in very beautiful state, in the old oak boards, is the following: "Cy finist le dixiesme livre et le dernier de la premier decade de Titus Livius; Imprime a Paris en la grant Rue Sainct Jacques le xxvii. jour de Novembre mil.cccc. quatre vingt et six." A leaf of contemporary manuscript is preserved in this volume of very peculiar curiosity and interest, as regards the first printer at Oxford; the heading is as follows: "Secuenter Inventorium librorum quos ego Thomas Hunt stationarius Universitatis Oxoniensis recepo de Magistro petro actore et Johanne de Aquisgrano, ad vendendum, cum precis cujuslibet libri et promito fideliter restitutus libros aut pecunias secundum precium inferius scriptum prout patebit in sequentibus Anno MCCCC. octogesimo tertio." This is followed by Notices of Works by Duns Scotus, Alex. de Hales, Petrus Blesensis, Durandus, Gerson, Terentius, Cicero, Juvenal, and other celebrated classical and early theological writers, with their estimated value placed against the 66 articles, to which number this document extends. When it is recollected how little is known of the first printers at Oxford, Rood and Hunt, this paper with its lengthy list of early writers is of great interest to the English bibliographer. 12l.

Lyndewode. Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Anglie, continens Constitutiones Provinciales XIV. Archiepiscoporum Cantuariensium, cum Summaria Guil. Lyndewode. Editio prima, unrecorded by Lowndes. A noble volume (15½ by 11 in.) printed with Gothic type in double columns, capitals rubricated, old oak covers, in its primitive covering of goat skin. Sine loco, aut anno, aut typog. (circa 1485). 20l.

Missale ad usum celeberrime Ecclesie Eboracensis, optimis characteribus recenter impressum, sumptibus et expensis Johannis Gachet. Olivier (Roen, 1516). Black letter, with woodcuts; a very fine copy of this exceedingly rare English Service book, measuring 13 inches in height, by 7½ inches in breadth, original oak covers, impressed sides. A volume of the most extraordinary rarity, of which no copy has occurred for public auction since the period of Mr. West's Sale in 1773, and probably may never occur again, as not more than three copies are known to exist, after an ardent search during three centuries for works of this class. Toovey. 390l.

More. The works of Sir Thomas More, Knyght, sometime Lorde Chancellour of England, wrytten by him in the Englysh tonge, about 60 leaves pierced by a worm. Black letter, fine large clean copy, with the original oak covers. Tottell, 1557. Contains the "things wrote in his youth for his pastime," and the unnumbered leaf between fol. 1138-39. 13l. 15s.

Parkerus (Matt.) de Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70. An. Dom. 1572. A most rare volume, relating to the ecclesiastical history of England, of which it is said not more than twenty-five copies were printed, and of which about twenty-one can be traced at this day, all more or less differing in the contents. 36l. 15s.

Perrault (C.) Hommes Illustres, qui ont paru en France pendant ce siecle, avec leurs portraits au naturel, 2 vols. large paper, roy. size. 1696. 7l. 2s. 6d.

Rushworth (J.) Historical Collections, 1618 to 1648, with Tryal of the Earl of Strafford, 8 vols. Best edition. 1721. 6l. 10s.

Vincent (Augustine) Discoverie of Errors in the first edition of the Catalogue of Nobility, published by Ralph Brooke Yorke Herald, 1619, with a continuance of the successions from 1619 until this present year 1622. Rare, fine copy, on large paper. 1622. 6l. 15s.

WATCHES AS A BRANCH OF FINE ART MANUFACTURES.—"Having extended our search through the West-end and the City, after an ordinary good English watch, possessing an artistic design, we have come to the conclusion that but very few of our English watch-manufacturers have yet properly appreciated the advance of the public taste for a higher order of ornamentation from improved designs. Small though the watch is, it yet affords ample scope for the display of the genius of an artist. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we can mention one manufacturer who has given especial attention to the artistic ornamentation of watches, and whose productions manifest a decided advance in regard to rules of art and the requirements of an educated taste. The manufacturer here alluded to is Mr. J. W. Benson, whose recently enlarged showrooms, at 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, form one of the conspicuous features of this great City thoroughfare. The display of gold and silver watches, together with ornate clocks of rare designs, is quite imposing to the passer-by. Here the purchaser of a watch is afforded every facility of choosing one suited to his purpose and means, and possessing at the same time all that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—*Globe*. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every construction of watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe.—*Adv.*

## BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

### ENGLISH.

ADAMS—"Round about our Coal Fire," a Book of New Games original and selected, with appropriate Music, Christmas Charades and Songs, Novellettes, and Drawing-room Comediettas. By W. H. Davenport Adams. Imp 16mo cl gilt edges 5s. James Blackwood

ADDISON—Life Vernon; or, Life and its Lessons. By Julia Addison. Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Marlborough and Co

ALMAY—The Gold-seekers: a Tale of the Indian Desert. By Gustave Almayer. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock

AINSWORTH—The Star Chamber, a historical romance. By W. H. Ainsworth. (Railway Library, Vol. CCXV.) Fcp 8vo bds 1s 6d. Routledge and Co

ALEXANDER—The Penitent's Prayer: a Practical Exposition of the Fifty-first Psalm. By the Rev. Thomas Alexander. Post 8vo cl 3s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co

BARBER—Earning a Living; or, From Hand to Mouth. Scenes from the Homes of Working People. By M. A. S. Barber. 12mo cl 3s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co

BEE (The) and the Wasps: a Fable in Verse. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Imp 16mo bds 5s; plates on India paper 7s 6d. B. M. Pickering

BRETON'S Christmas Annual (Key to). Royal 8vo swd 3d. S. O. Beeton

BLACK SHIP (The), with other Allegories and Parables. By the author of "The Voice of Christian Life in Song." 18mo cl 2s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co

BRAITHWAITE—On the University of St. Andrew's, with Remarks on the Degree of M.D. obtained there. By W. Braithwaite, M.D. 12mo swd 2d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRAITHWAITE—On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; containing the most recent suggestions and improvements on these subjects. By W. Braithwaite, M.D., and James Braithwaite, M.B. No. V. July to December, 1860. 12mo swd 1s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRAITHWAITE—The Retrospect of Medicine; being a Half-yearly Journal, containing a retrospective view of every discovery and practical improvement in the Medical Sciences. Edited by W. Braithwaite, M.D., and J. Braithwaite, M.B. Vol. 42. July to December, 1860. 12mo cl 6s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRITISH Controversialist and Literary Magazine. Vol. July to December, 1860. 12mo cl 3s 6d. Houston and Wright

BRITISH (The) Imperial Calendar for the year of our Lord 1861; or, General Register of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and its Colonies. 12mo bound 5s. Varnham and Co

BROWN—My Little Book. By Arthur Brown. Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. James Blackwood

BUCK (The) Hives around us; a variety of Trips and Visits to the Mine, Workshop, and Factory. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Hogg and Sons

CALENDAR of State Papers. Domestic Series, 1660-1661. Edited by M. A. E. Green. Royal 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co

CALENDAR of State Papers. Domestic Series, 1574-1660. Edited by W. N. Sainsbury, Esq. Royal 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co

CHAMBER—The Spillfire. By Capt. Chamber, R.N. Fcap 8vo bds 2s. Ward and Lock

CHAMBERS' Journal of Popular Literature, Vol. XIV., July to December 1860. Roy 8vo cl 4s 6d. W. and R. Chambers

CHANGE, or some passages in the life of Basil Rutherford. By Emily Cuyler. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. L. Booth

COX—The Order, Statutes, and Regulations affecting the Practice of the Court of Chancery: with Notes by Hon. Edmund Cox, M.A. 8vo cl 20s. H. Sweet

DALTON—The Book of Drawing-room Plays and Evening Amusements: a comprehensive Manual of In-door Recreation, including all kinds of Acting Charades, Proverbs, Burlesques, and Extravaganzas, &c. 12mo cl gilt 6s. Hogg and Sons

DASSET—The Story of Burnt Njal: Life in Iceland at the end of the Tenth Century, from the Icelandic of Njals saga. By G. W. Dasent, D.C.L. 2 vols 8vo cl 28s. (Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh.) Ha nilton and Co

D'ALBERT'S Album, 1861. Folio gilt, 10s 6d. Chappell & Co

DEVOTIONS to Jesus. A manual of Prayers for the use of the English Church during celebration of Holy Communion. 32mo cl 6d. W. J. Lowe

DE YOUNGE—Joy, or New Dramatical Charades for Home Performances. By Annemina de Younge. Imp 16mo cl gilt edges 3s 6d. Jas. Blackwood

ENCYCLOPEDIA Britannica (The); or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth edition, with extensive improvements and additions, and numerous engravings. Vol. XXI. 4to cl 24s. A. and C. Black

EVANS—An Unknown Book. The Will of God to the Invalid, as revealed in the Scriptures. God's Way of Preserving Health, and Restoring it when Lost. By W. Washington Evans. New edit fcp 8vo swd 1s 6d. Houston and Wright

EVANS—A Pure Mind in a Pure Body, that is Health. A new system of health and medicine. The Antiseptic treatment, by Dr. W. Washington Evans. New edit fcp 8vo swd 1s 6d. bound 2s 6d. Houston and Wright

FAMILY Fun, for Boys and Girls; or, Book of Amusement for the New Year. Edited by Peter Puzzle, Esq. 4to cl swd 1s. James Duffly

FORBES—Iceland; its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers. By Charles Forbes. Illustrated. 8vo cl 14s. J. Murray

GORDON—Lady Elinor Mordaunt; or, Sunbeams in the Castle. By Margaret Maria Gordon. Cr 8vo cl 9s. Edmonston and Douglas

GOSSE—The Romance of Natural History. By P. H. Gosse, Esq. 2d edit 8vo cl 7s 6d. J. Nisbet

GREENSTREET—The Sword of the Lord. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Patshull, on Whit Tuesday, May 29, 1860, before the 27th Company of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers. By W. G. Greenstreet, M.A. 8vo swd 1s. (W. Parker, Wolverhampton.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

HELEN DUNDAS; or, The Pastor's Wife. By Zaida. Edited by the Author of "Haste to the Rescue." Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. J. Nisbet and Co

HODGSON—Two Lectures on the Condition of Health and Wealth Economically Considered. By W. B. Hodgson, LL.D. 12mo swd 1s. J. G. Riddell

HOLLAND—Miss Gilbert's Career: an American Story. By J. G. Holland. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. (New York) S. Low, Son, and Co

HUNT'S Yachting Magazine. Vol. IX. 1860. 8vo cl 14s. Hunt and Co

ISMAEL and Cassander; or, The Jew and the Greek. By M. E. M. J. Post 8vo cl 5s. James Blackwood

JACKSON—Life of Andrew Jackson. By James Parton (3 vols). Vol. III. Roy 8vo cl 16s. (New York) S. Low, Son, and Co

JACKSON—The Jolly Dogs, compiled by a Very Sad Dog Indeed. Fcp 8vo bds 1s. H. Lea

KING—Antique Gems: their Origin, Uses, and Value as Interpreters of Ancient History, and as Illustrative of Ancient Art: with hints to Gem collectors. By Rev. C. W. King, M.A. Roy 8vo cl 42s. J. Murray

LITTLE'S Illustrated Year-Book, 1861. (The Railway and the Mine. 8vo cl 2s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

LITTLE Fables for Little Folks, which Great Folks may read. 18mo cl imp 1s. Whittaker and Co

LONDON Medical Practice: its Sins and Shortcomings. By a Physician. 8vo swd 2s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

LOWND'S—The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature. By Wm. Thomas Lowndes. New edit, revised, corrected, and enlarged. By Henry G. Bohn. (Bohn's Philological Library.) Post 8vo cl Part 6. 2s. 6d. H. G. Bohn

LYTTON—Leverett. By Sir E. H. Lytton, Bart. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co

MACLEOD—Bronchitis and Peptic Asthma; their Successful Treatment. By W. Macleod, M.D. 8vo swd 6d. (Sunderland and Knox, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

MASSEY—The Poetical Works of Gerald Massey. New edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Routledge and Co

NAUTICAL Magazine (The) and Naval Chronicle for 1860: a Journal of Papers on subjects connected with Maritime Affairs. 8vo bds 15s 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

OYSTER (The); When, How, and Where to Find, Breed, Cook, Open, and Eat it. Fcp 8vo bds 1s. Ellison-Ford and Co

PALMER'S History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty. By J. G. Palmer. Vol. 2. Roy 8vo cl 11s. (Boston, U.S.) S. Low, Son, and Co

PICTORIAL (A) Handbook of Modern Geography on a Popular Plan, compiled from the best Authorities, English and Foreign, and completed to the present time; with numerous Tables and a General Index, by Henry G. Bohn. Illustrated by 150 engravings on wood, and 51 accurate Maps engraved on steel. Post 8vo cl 6s; or, with the Maps coloured, 7s 6d. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.) H. G. Bohn

PLYMOUTH Seed Company's General Price Current of Kitchen Garden, Flower, and Farm seeds, for 1861. 8vo swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

POETICAL Reading Book, with Aids for Grammatical Analysis, Paraphrase, and Criticism. By J. D. Morrell, A.M., and W. Shire, Ph.D. (Constable's Educational Series.) 12mo cl 2s 6d. (Jas Gordon, Edinburgh.) Hamilton and Co

PRINCE Sigismund's Courtship; or, The Fairy Ordinal. An Extravaganza, in One Act, by C. J. S. Illustrated by J. G. Roy 16mo swd 1s. Dean and Son

RYLE—Do you Believe? A Question for 1861. By the Rev. J. C. Ryle, B.A. Fcp 8vo swd 2s. Wertheim and Co

SCOTT—The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart., Illustrated. Vol. 41 (The Highland Widow, The Two Drovers, &c.) Vols 42 and 43 (Fair Maid of Perth, Vol. 1 and 2). Vols. 44 and 45 (Anne of Geierstein, Vols 1 and 2). Vol. 46 (Count Robert of Paris). 12mo cl 4s 6d. each volume. A. and C. Black

SCRATCHLEY—A Practical Treatise on Savings Banks. By Arthur Scratchley. N.w edit 8vo cl 14s. Longman and Co

SERVANTS' (The) Magazine. Vol. 25, 1860. 12mo cl imp, 1s 4d. (Edmonston and Wright)

SETTLER (The) in South Africa, and other Tales. Fcp 8vo cl 6d. B. M. Pickering

SHARPE'S London Magazine of Entertainment and Instruction, for General Reading. Illust Vol. XVII. New series, royal 8vo cl 6s 6d. A. Hall, Virtue, and Co

SMASH! A Sketch of the Times, Past, Present, and again to Come. 8vo swd 1s. Houston and Wright

SOUTH—A Dictionary of the Bible, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by William Smith, LL.D., 2nd edit 2 vols royal 8vo cl 42s. J. Murray

**SMITH**—Saul of Tarsus: the Pharisee, the Convert, the Apostle, and the Martyr. By the Rev. Thoby Smith. Illustrated. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Jas. Blackwood.

**SMITH**—My Pretty Cousin; or, a Long Engagement. By Mrs Gordon Smythia. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. (Parlour Library, Vol. 296.) C. H. Clarke.

**SONGS of the Covenant Times.** By an Ayrshire Minister. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. (W. F. Nimmo, Edinburgh.) Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

**SWIMMER** (The) Tour of an Invalid. Fcp 8vo cl, reduced to 3s 6d. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

**SWINBURNE**—The Queen Mother and Rosamond: Two Plays. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. B. M. Pickering.

**TALES Worth Reading.** By Capt. M. Reid, Armstrong, and others. Reprinted from "Once a Month." Roy 8vo swd 1s. H. Lea.

**TAPPING**—An Exposition of the Statutes (5 & 6 Vict. Cap. 99, and 22 and 23 Vict. Cap. 151), on Ore, Mines, &c. By T. Tapping. Royal 12mo cl 6s. Stevens and Son.

**THREE Days in the Highlands with the late Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D., in the Summer of 1858.** By G. T. 16mo swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

**TWELVE O'Clock: a Christmas Story.** By the Author of "Grandmother's Money." "Wildflower," &c. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Hurst and Blackett.

**TWO (The) Cosmos: an Edinburgh Tale of fifty years ago.** In six books. 2 vols cr 8vo cl 21s. Edmonstone and Douglas.

**WATSON**—Poems and Lancashire Songs. By Edwin Waugh. 2nd edit. fcp 8vo 5s. Whittaker and Co.

**WEBSTER'S Royal Red Book; or, Court and Fashionable Register for 1861.** Royal 16mo cl 4s. W. and A. Webster.

**WILBERFORCE**—A Charge delivered at the Triennial Visitation of the Diocese, Nov. 1860. By Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford. 8vo swd 1s 6d. J. H. and J. Parker.

**WOLFF**—Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D. Vol II. 8vo cl 18s. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

**WOOD**—Athletic Sports and Recreations for Boys. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Fcp 8vo cl 6d. Routledge and Co.

## FRENCH.

**ABADIE**—La Question chevaline dans ses rapports avec la production du cheval de l'armée et de la guerre; par B. Abadie, vétérinaire.

**ABOUT**—Rome contemporaine; par Edmond About. 3e édition.

**ALMERAS-LATOUR**—Etude sur Abel Servien; par M. Almeras-Latour, premier avocat-général.

**BOUQUET**—De la moralité dans les campagnes depuis 1789; par François-Florentin Bouquet, instituteur.

**COLLIER-BORDIER**—Etudes sur l'antiquité de la langue celtique; par M. Collier-Bordier.

**DELOME**—Les Hommes d'Honneur; essai sur les mœurs de la Grèce aux temps héroïques; par S. Delorme.

**GALLAVARIN**—Position des juifs dans le monde et particulièrement en France et en Allemagne, dans la société, les lettres, les arts, les sciences et l'enseignement universitaire; par le docteur Gallavarin.

**GLAIRE**—Principes de grammaire arabe, suivis d'un Traité de la langue arabe; par J. B. Glaire.

**LE BON**—Joseph Le Bon dans sa vie privée et dans sa carrière politique; par son fils Emile Le Bon, juge.

**MÉMOIRE** sur la nécessité d'introduire en France les banques de dépôt, les chèques et les virements de chèques, d'après la méthode anglaise.

**METZ**—Jean-Antoine Constantin, peintre, sa vie et ses œuvres; par Adolphe Meyer.

**MILNE-EDWARDS**—Leçons sur la physiologie et l'anatomie comparée de l'homme et des animaux; par H. Milne-Edwards. Tome 6, 1re partie. Appareil digestif.

**MOLISSY** (de)—Description géographique et statistique de la confédération Argentine; par V. Martin de Moussy. Tome 2. In-80, 675 p. Paris, Impr. et libr. Didot frères.

**QUESTION** anglo-para-gauevne. Recueil d'articles traduits du *Scholarship*, journal de l'Association.

**REYBAUD**—Rapport sur la condition des ouvriers qui vivent du travail de la soie; par M. Louis Reybaud.

**TALLEMANT DES REAUX**—Les Historiettes de Tallemant des Reaux. 2e édition, précédée d'une notice sur l'auteur, &c., &c.; par M. Monmerque.

**TROISMONTS** (de)—M. Achille Fould, ancien ministre d'Etat et de la maison de l'empereur, par Charles Fiel de Troismonts.

**VADESSERIE** (de la)—La Croisade d'Italie en 1860. Histoire de l'armée pontificale; par le Vicomte de la Vausserie.

**VERNETTE-LAMOTTE** (de)—Recherches et rapport de M. A. de Vernet-Lamotte sur la richesse alcoolique des vins de la Côte-d'Or, au point de vue de leur entrée en Angleterre.

**VILLEMAIN**—Choix d'études sur la littérature contemporaine; par M. Villemain, membre de l'Institut.

## GERMAN.

**AEND**, Landhaumstr. Karl, der Pfahlgraben, nach den neuesten Forschungen u. Entdeckungen.

**BREWSTER**, Miss, der Sonnenschein in den Hütten od. der Einfluss der Frauen. Aus d. Engl. frei übers. v. F. T.

**GESCHICHTS-SCHREIBER**, die der deutschen Vorzeit in deutscher Bearbeitung hrsg. v. G. H. Peritz, J. Grimm, K. Lachmann, L. Ranke, R. Ritter. 34 Lfg.

**GOLOVINE**, Ivan, les alliances de la Russie.

**GORTHE**, vier Jahreszeiten. Gedichtet 1796. Gedruckt 1860 v. Martin.

**HASSLER**, Prof. Dr. K. D., die Beziehungen Gustav Adolfs zu der Reichstadt Ulm. Urkundliche Darleg.

**HUMBOLDT**, Alex. v., Briefwechsel u. Gespräche in einem jungen Freunde. Aus den J. 1848-1856.

**KIESSELBACH**, Wilh., der Gang d. Welthandels u. die Entwicklung d. europäischen Völkerheben im Mittelalter.

**KLOPP**, Otto, der König Friedrich II. v. Preussen u. der deutsche Nation.

**KOHL**, J. G., die beiden ältesten General-Karten v. Amerika. Ausgeführt in den J. 1527 u. 1529 auf Befehl Kaiser Karls V. Im Besitz der Grossherzogin. Bibliothek zu Weimar.

**MELEXA**, Elias, Garibaldi's Denkwürdigkeiten, nach handschriftl. Aufzeichnungen desselben u. nach authent. Quellen bearb. u. hrsg.

**MOLESCHOTT**, Jac., physiologisches Skizzenbuch.

**MÜLLER**, Medic.-R. Dr. Joh., Beschreibung der Insel Java nach den Berichten R. J. L. Kussendragers u. a. neuen Quellen aus d. Holland. frei bearb.

**WAAGEK**, G. F., die Cartons v. Raphael in besond. Beziehung auf die nach denselben gewirkten Teppiche in der Rotunde d. Königl. Museums zu Berlin.

## AMERICAN.

**ABBOTT**—Italy, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. By John S. C. Abbott. Mason Brothers.

**ATKINSON**—Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amazon. By T. W. Atkinson. Harper and Brothers.

**ATERNACH**—The Barfletted Maiden. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Eliza Buckminster Lee. James Munroe and Co.

**CORNWALLIS**—Royalty in the New World; or, the life of Wales in America. By Kinahan Cornwallis. M. Doubleday.

**FOOTE**—Memoirs of the Life of Samuel E. Foote. By his Brother, John P. Foote. Robert Clarke and Co.

**FORREST**—Women of the South distinguished in Literature. By Mary Forrest. Derby and Jackson.

**GESNER**—A Practical Treatise on Coal, Petroleum, and other Distilled Oils. By A. Gesner. Baillière Brothers.

**GRIMES**—The Mysteries of Human Nature, Explained by a New System of Nervous Physiology. By J. Stanley Grimes, author of "Ethnology," "Phreno-Geology," &c. New edition. James Munroe and Co.

**GRIMM**—German Popular Tales. Collected by the Brothers Grimm. Newly translated. First and Second Series. Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co.

**HASSAN ABDALLAH**; or, The Enchanted Keys, and other Tales A Companion to the Arabian Nights. By Miss Pardoe. Kelly, Hedlan, and Piet.

**LYONS**—Christian Songs, Translations, and other Poems. By the Rev. J. G. Lyons, LL.D. Smith, English, and Co.

**LOSSING**—The Life and Times of Philip Schuyler. By Benson J. Lossing. Mason Brothers.

**MID-DAY Thoughts for the Weary.** James Munroe and Co.

**MOREL**—A Compendium of Human Histology. Translated by Dr. W. H. Van Buren. Baillière Brothers.

**OUR YEAR: a Child's Book.** By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Harper and Brothers.

**PARTON**—Life of Andrew Jackson. By James Parton, author of "Life of Aaron Burr," &c. 3 vols. Mason Brothers.

**PITMAN**—The Manual of Phonography. By Benn Pitman. Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati.

**PITMAN**—The Phonographic Instructor. By Benn Pitman. Phonographic Institute, Cincinnati.

**SMITH**—The Strong Tower; or, Strength, Salvation, and Joy for the Believer. Selected from the Works of the Rev. James Smith, of Cheltenham, England. Presbyterian Publication Committee.

**STODDARD**—The Loves and Heroines of the Poets. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Derby and Jackson.

**SUMNER**—House Series: Older than Adam. By the author of "Violet," "Daisy," &c. Brown and Taggart.

**TROLECK**—Commentary on the Sermon on the Mount. By Dr. A. Tholuck. Translated from the Fourth Edition by the Rev. R. Lundin Brown, M.A. Smith, English, and Co.

**TOM BROWN** at Oxford. Part I. Harper and Brothers.

**WILSON** (The) of Old Andrew the Weaver. Kelly, Hedlan, and Piet.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE SCALE OF CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

Four Lines, or Thirty Words	£ s. d.
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0 3 6
Half Column	1 10 0
Whole Column	2 10 0

**GOOD CLARET** 20s. per doz.  
PORT 30s. per doz.  
SHERRY 24s. " "  
W. WHITAKER, Wine Merchant, 24, Crutched-friars, E.C.

**EAU-DE-VIE.**—This Pure Pale Brandy, though only 18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of veritable Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per doz., or securely packed in a case for the country, 39s. HENRY JURETT and Co., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn. To be obtained only at their Distillery.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.**—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a correct copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 3s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, for two guineas. An Index, containing the names of nearly all persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Heraldic College, &c. &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free.—T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry, Old Furnival's Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

**ARMS, CRESTS, &c., Engraved in the Best Style.** Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra.—T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**SOLID GOLD RINGS (18 Carat, Hall Marked), Engraved with Crest, 42s.** Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P.O. order the sizes will be sent to select from.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER** with Arms, Crests, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.; Best make, 21s. Any person can use them.—T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**HOUSE FURNISHING.**—DRUCE and Co.'s Furniture Galleries and Show Rooms contain the largest stock in London of Dining-room, Drawing-room, Chamber Furniture and Bedding, with the prices marked in plain figures, every article being manufactured by first-rate workmen of the best seasoned material; a warranty for twelve months is given, and reference if required. Purchasers before deciding elsewhere are invited to visit this establishment, and obtain articles of first-rate quality at one-third less than is usually charged.—N.B. Iron bedsteads, ss. 6d.; superior Brussels carpet, 1s. per yard under the usual price; elegant dining-room chairs, 19s. each; 100 wardrobes, and 500 easy-chairs and settees to select from. A servant's bed-room well and completely furnished for 3l. 10s. Illustrated books post free.—68, 69, 70, and 71, Baker-street.

**IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**—METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature. At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.—Sole Retail by all Stationers, Book-sellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, 96, New-street, Birmingham; No. 91, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES** are always to be obtained of **JOHN SON and COMPANY**, Tea and Coffee Merchants, 231, Blackfriars-road.—A Price List sent post free on application.

**THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES** in England are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS and CO.**, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.

Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

**TEAS UNEQUALLED IN GOODNESS.**

**WEBSTER BROTHERS, Tea Merchants,** 39, Moorgate-street, City, supply the Best Teas in London.

Very good Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d. Very choice, 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 4s.

**THE BEST BLACK TEA IMPORTED**, 4s. 6d. per lb.

Choice Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. Very best old Mocha, 1s. 8d. Sugars at market prices. A price current (post free) on application.

**WEBSTER BROTHERS** pay carriage on all orders for Tea, Coffee, and Spices, amounting to 2l. and upwards, to all parts of England; and on orders for 5l. to Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA,** THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.

STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it before the Chinese cover it with colour makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb. in Packets. FINEST, 30, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; ELLINGSTONE, 227, Regent-st.; GOULD, 198, Oxford-st.; WOLFE, 75, St. Paul's; FORTESCUE, Bayswater; BLISS, Brompton; ALCHIN, Barnsbury-park; MILLARD, Camden-town; JOHNSTON, Charing-cross; WEBSTER, Moorgate-st.; NEWELL, Hackney; DELL, Kingsland; BALLARD, Hammersmith; GALLOWAY, Islington; GOTTING, Kentish-town and Finsbury; COOPER, 298, Tottenham-court-road; PEGG, Notting-hill; MCCASH, Stratford; CLERE, Lake, Peckham; DODSON, 93, Blackman-st.; HORNIMAN'S Agents in every town.

**LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.**

**HEAL and SON** have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome.

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts, and when joined together has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horsehair, it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:

3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 4 in. long	£2 5 0
3 ft. 6 in. " "	2 10 0
4 ft. " "	2 15 0
4 ft. 6 in. " "	3 0 0
5 ft. " "	3 5 0
5 ft. 6 in. " "	3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif," therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture, sent free by post on application.

**HEAL and SON**, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEE CAPS**

for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, of a superior quality, yielding an unvarying support. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers.

**POPE & PLANTE**, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

**KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.**—Just Imported.—The Pale from Newfoundland, and the Light Brown from Norway. The supplies of the present season have never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless. Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analysed, and pronounced the Pale Newfoundland Oil the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution. The Light Brown being more economical in price, is brought within the reach of all classes. No higher price need be paid than the following: Light Brown, 1s. 6d. per pint, or 3s. per quart. Pale, 1s. 6d. half-pints, 2s. 6d. pints, 4s. 6d. quarts, or in five-pint bottles, 10s. 6d., imperial measure, at 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,** a remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints.—Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be confined to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity in the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea, preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation, rendering each tributary organ perfect in its function, and stimulating the kidneys.

**BEWARE of Spurious and Dangerous Compounds,** sold in imitation of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, a name invented and applied by Dr. J. C. BROWNE, M.R.C.S. (ex-Army Medical Staff) to his great discovery, which is so extraordinarily curative in Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Head-Aches, Hysteria, Diarrhoea, and Diphtheria. As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous testimonials by physicians and surgeons are given:

From W. VESALIGS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M. MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland: "I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

Dr. M. GREGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says: "It is a most invaluable medicine."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhoea."

From C. V. RIDGOT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic Dolorous, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

Sold only in bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office order.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.



**WORKS by WILLIAM MACCALL**

**NATIONAL MISSIONS:** Sixteen Lectures. 10s. 6d.

**THE ELEMENTS of INDIVIDUALISM:** Thirty-five Lectures, 7s. 6d.

**THE AGENTS of CIVILISATION.** Ten Lectures, 1s. 6d.

**THE INDIVIDUALITY of the INDIVIDUAL** a Lecture, 6d.

**THE EDUCATION of TASTE.** Eight Lectures, 1s.

**THE DOCTRINE of INDIVIDUALITY:** a Discourse, 6d.

**SACRAMENTAL SERVICES.** 6d.

**THE LESSONS of the PESTILENCE:** a Discourse, 6d.

**THE UNCHRISTIAN NATURE of COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS:** a Discourse, 5d.

*Notices of the Elements of Individualism.*  
"A book which, whatever may be thought of isolated expressions and opinions scattered through it, few can read as a whole without becoming wiser and better men."—J. D. MORELL'S *Philosophical Tendencies of the Age*.

"The best English book I ever read. Best as to matter, and best as to manner. As to style, rich as an Oriental poem—its language, the gracefulness, manliest Saxon."—E. P. O'KELLY'S *Conscientiousness*.

"A work of singular originality, though not free from the fancies and eccentricities which frequently accompany true genius."—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*.

"Even those who can find no sympathy with this philosophy will derive pleasure and improvement from the many exquisite touches of feeling and the many pictures of beauty which mark its pages. The expansive philosophy, the penetrative intellect, and the general humanity of the author, have rendered *The Elements of Individualism* a book of strong and general interest."—*Critic*.

"We have been singularly interested by this book. Here is a speaker and thinker whom we may securely feel to be a *forerunner* exhibiting in his work a form and temper very rare and peculiar in our time."—*Manchester Examiner*.

TRUBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

**WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,**

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

AS INFERIOR KINDS ARE OFTEN SUBSTITUTED.

WOTHERSPOON and Co., Glasgow and London.

**ECONOMY in PROVISIONS.—Cheddar**

Loaf Cheese, 6d. 7d., and 8d. per lb.; Pickled Tongues, 5d. per lb.; fine Hams, 8d. per lb.; Osborne's pea-smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent cure, 9d. per lb. per half side; Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of fifteen per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.—OSBORNE'S Cheese Warehouse, Osborne-house, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

**HEAL and SONS' EIDER-DOWN**

QUILTS from One Guinea to Ten Guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS from 8s. 6d. to 24s. List of Prices and Sizes sent free by post. HEAL and SONS' NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS and PRICE LIST of BEDDING also sent post free.—196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**SELLING OFF, at WILLIAM CARTER'S**

WHOLESALE and RETAIL STAY and CRINOLINE WAREHOUSE, in consequence of the extraordinary wet season, 2000 Winsey and Rep's petticoats sacrificing at 5s. 9d.; 1000 quilted alpaca and Australian wool petticoats, cost 17s., now selling at 7s. 11d. each; 2000 lama wool quilted petticoats, cost 28s. 6d., reduced to 14s. 6d. each; a lot of quilted silk and satin petticoats equally cheap; 30 dozen crocheted worsted petticoats, cost 17s. 6d., present price 6s. 11d.; 500 elastic corset bodices, cost 6d., now selling at 1s. 9d.; 1000 self-adjusting patent front-fastening stays, cost 12s. 6d., now selling for 4s. 9d. per pair; 2000 pairs ladies' French-wool stays to fasten in front, bought at Custom-house sales at less than half their value, goods worth 16s. 6d., now selling at 7s. 6d.—Address WILLIAM CARTER, Stay and Crinoline Warehouse, 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's.

**FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS, and**

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of Fenders, Stoves, Ranges, Chimney-pieces, Fire-irons, and General Ironmongery as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright stoves, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, 3s. 15s. to 32s. 10s.; bronze and fenders, with standards, 7s. to 52s. 12s.; steel fenders, 2s. 15s. to 11s.; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, 2s. 15s. to 18s.; chimney-pieces, from 1l. 8s. to 80l.; fire-irons, from 2s. 3d. the set to 4l. 4s. THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, and LAMPS.**

WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of LAMPS, BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to 20l. 0s. each.

Shower Baths from ..... 8s. 6d. to 6l. 0s. each.

Lamps (Morseburn), from ..... 6s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

Pure Colza Oil ..... 4s. 3d. per gallon.

**DISH COVERS and HOT WATER**

DISHES in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns, are on show at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. The dish covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, 3l. 11s. to 6l. 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, 10l. to 16l. 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated (on nickel, full size, 11l. 11s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL**

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea-trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the 3, and 4, Newman-street; at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; at 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1 Newman-mews.

**NEW PRACTICAL LAW BOOKS,**

Just published.  
The THIRD EDITION of ALLNUTT'S PRACTICE OF WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS. By GEORGE S. ALLNUTT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Comprising full instructions, with Precedents, from the making of the Will to the final distribution of the Estate. Price 21s.

The LAW of COSTS, with all the Cases and Precedents of Bills of Costs. By W. MARSHALL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, one of the authors of Paterson, McNamara, and Marshall's "New Practice of the Common Law." Price 21s.

The THIRD EDITION of the CONSOLIDATION ACTS, with Notes of the 700 Cases decided on their construction. By G. TAYLER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Price 30s.

The NEW PRACTICE of the COMMON LAW, with all the Forms, &c. By J. PATERSON, T. MACNAMARA, and W. MARSHALL, Esqrs., Barristers-at-Law. In 2 vols. Price 31s. 6d.

LAW TIMES Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**BEAUTIFUL POETRY: the Choicest of**

the Present and the Past, designed to preserve for future reading all that is worthy of preservation.

Vols. I. to IV. may be had, price 5s. 6d. each; or superbly bound for prizes and presents, 7s. 6d.

CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**HERRING'S PURE WOOL NOTE**

PAPER, entirely free from those objectionable qualities usually experienced in correspondence, is made from the finest materials, by the peculiar process described by Mr. Herring in his article on paper-making in Dr. Cre's "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures." Each sheet bears the water-mark—signature of RICHARD HERRING. Sold by all Stationers, in any size, at the ordinary price.—Wholesale Warehouse, 64, Watling-street, London.

Nearly ready, Royal Octavo, cloth boards, price 7s. 6d.

**Crockford's Scholastic Directory for 1861,**

BEING AN ANNUAL WORK OF REFERENCE FOR FACTS RELATING TO EDUCATORS, EDUCATION, AND EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS (Public and Private), in the United Kingdom.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, WELLINGTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
(SPECIMEN PAGES WILL BE SUPPLIED GRATIS.)

**"THE FIELD" ALMANAC FOR 1861.**

Now ready, price 1s.

**THE RURAL ALMANAC, AND SPORTSMAN'S ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR FOR 1861.**

EDITED BY THE CONDUCTORS OF "THE FIELD."

It will contain THIRTEEN LARGE ENGRAVINGS, from Drawings by ANSDRELL, HARRISON WEIR, H. K. BROWNE, HARRY HALL, T. H. WILSON, and other Artists, and comprising:

Rather Dogmatic.	Portrait of the Favourite.	Coming up Long Reach.
Rabbit Shooting.	Going to Ascot—A Stylish Couple	Punt Fishing at Wray Mills.
Prize Turkeys.	—Kicking up a Dust.	Coursing Cracks.
Going to Sweet.	Going to Ascot—A Comfortable Couple—Laying the Dust.	The Death.
A Croydon Basketful.		The Verney Ox (Short Horns).

Among the Principal Contents of the Rural Almanac are—  
The Sports and Pastimes of each Month, comprising Hunting, Shooting, Angling, The Turf, Coursing, &c. &c.; a Calendar of Farm and Garden Operations; also Notes on the Calendar; with Table showing the Time of High Water at London Bridge for each day in the year, and at the principal Ports and Harbours, besides the usual general information, and other matters interesting and useful to the Country Gentleman.

"This annual illustrated calendar for the sportsman, the country gentleman, and the farmer, stands alone in its special selection of intelligence and mementos for the coming year. It is one of those class almanacs which possess so peculiar a value for the sections of the community to which they are severally addressed. The RURAL ALMANAC for 1861 contains valuable hints on farm, garden, stable management, &c., with a mass of information adapted for the country house; but the *dulce* has not been forgotten while providing the *utile*. In fact, the editors and artists have shown considerable skill in making an almanac a readable as well as a handy book for the year."—*Evening Herald*.

The RURAL ALMANAC is beautifully printed in Quarto, with Ornamental Cover.

Price 1s. A copy for 13 stamps.

FIELD OFFICE, 346, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Nearly ready, Royal 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

**CROCKFORD'S Clerical Directory Appendix for 1861,**

CONTAINING  
The Names, Addresses, and other particulars of Clergymen, omitted in the CLERICAL DIRECTORY for 1860, and of Clergymen who have been Ordained since the appearance of that Volume—of which it will form a Supplement.

**CONTENTS OF THE CLERICAL DIRECTORY AND ITS APPENDIX FOR 1861.**

SURNAME and CHRISTIAN NAME, in full, of Clergymen, in England and Wales, with the *real Address* and Post-town.

THE COLLEGE or PUBLIC SCHOOL and UNIVERSITY of which each is or has been a Member, with the dates of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, Fellowships, and Tutorships, held by each, as well as all Academic Honours, Prizes, and Degrees.

ONLY ORDERS:—The Year when obtained, with the Diocese and name of the Ordinating Bishop.

REFERENCES and APPOINTMENTS held by each Clergyman, from the youngest Curate to the Primate of all England, with the date of appointment, Name and Address of Patron, and amount of Stipend. (In numerous instances the whole of a Clergyman's past Appointments are also registered.)

BENEFICES:—Description of all Ecclesiastical Benefices, with their Post-towns, Diocese, Name and Address of Patron, Amount of Tithe, Acreage of Glebe, Augmentations, Endowment, Glebe House, or Rectory, Gross Value to the Beneficed, and amount of Population.

EPISCOPAL and PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS,—such as Surrogate, Inspector of Schools, Rural Dean, Justice of the Peace, Master of an Endowed or Public School, are added in each instance.

DIGNITIES HELD BY CLERGYMEN—such as Bishop, Dean, Chapter, Canon, Archdeacon, Prebend, with the date and yearly value of each Appointment, are likewise noted.

BOOKS WRITTEN or EDITED by Clergymen are described in each instance, with all particulars as to Title, Size, Publisher, Date of Publication, and Price.

REFERENCE to Livings, Benefices, and Appointments is given perfectly easy by means of a separate and ample INDEX.

COMPLETE LISTS of the CLERGY of the Established Church in Ireland, and of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

"The Clerical Directory Appendix" for 1861 may be had by order of any Bookseller, price 3s. 6d., or of JOHN CROCKFORD, "Clerical Journal" and "Directory" Offices, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# THE UNITED LIBRARIES, BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, AND HODGSON'S, 307, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

Every English, French, and German Book of interest added immediately on publication, in large numbers, to the United Libraries.  
Single Subscription, One Guinea; Country Subscription, from Two Guineas upwards; Family Subscriptions, Three Guineas, Five Guineas, and Ten Guineas.

The following List of New Books will show that every New Work of interest is immediately taken:—

Forbes's Iceland and its Glaciers  
Osborne's Japanese Fragments  
Bush Wanderings of a Naturalist  
Twelve o'Clock: a Christmas Story  
Meredith's "Over the Straits"  
Change: a Novel, by Miss Cuyler  
Mrs. Delany's Diaries—Carthage and her Remains  
Personal History of Lord Bacon  
The Uncommercial Traveller, by Dickens  
Percy's Ways and Words of Men of Letters  
Thornbury's British Artists—Alison's History of Civilisation  
Motley's United Netherlands  
Hind's Canadian Exploring Expedition  
Kohl's Travels in Canada and the United States  
Emerson's Conduct of Life  
Egypt, by J. F. Jones—Jutland, by Horace Marryat  
Lord Auckland's Diaries  
Memoirs of Bulstrode Whitelocke  
Maury's Physical Geography. New Edition  
The Greatest of the Plantagenets  
Dr. Alexander Carlyle's Autobiography  
Scripture Lands, by Drew—Will Adams in Japan  
Bruin, by Captain Mayne Reid  
Bremer's Two Years in Switzerland  
Hazzlitt's Venetian Republics  
Gosse's Romance of Natural History  
Admiral Gambier's Memoirs—Lord Dunsford's Memoirs  
The Woman in White, by Wilkie Collins  
The Mount Vernon Papers, by Everett  
Hessey's Bampton Lectures—Darwin's Origin of Species  
Lavinia, by the Author of "Dr. Antonio"  
Gauguin's Captivity in Burma  
The Horse and his Rider, by Sir F. B. Head  
Blunt's Essays, contributed to the Quarterly  
Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury  
Forster's Debate on the Grand Remonstrance  
Life on Earth, by John Phillips—Butt's History of Italy  
Bree's Examination of "Darwin's Origin"  
The House on the Moor, by the Author of "Margaret Mait"  
Elkerton Rectory, a Sequel to "Twenty Years in the Church," by the Rev. J. Pycroft  
Faithful for Ever, by Coventry Patmore  
Strickland's Old Friends and New Acquaintances, 2nd Series  
Studies from Life, by the Author of "John Halifax"  
All Round the Wrekin, by White  
White's History of England—Robert's Autumn in Spain  
High Places, by G. J. Lowth  
Paul Ferroll, and the Sequel, by Mrs. Clive  
The French Under Arms, by Blanchard Jerrold  
The Dead Shot—The Long Run, by Dr. Owgan

Crocker's Walk from London to Fulham  
Urquhart's History of the Lebanon  
Lord Carnarvon's Druses of Lebanon  
My Life, by an Old Maid—Valentine Duval  
Bishop of Oxford's Addresses—Wits and Beaux of Society  
The Parish Pastor, by Whately  
Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith  
A Book about Doctors, by Jeaffreson  
Hopes and Fears, by the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe"  
The Yalky of a Hundred Fires  
A Skeleton in the Cupboard, by Lady Scott  
Hans von Tannenberg, from the German of Schmidt  
Chronicles of the Crutch, by Blanchard Jerrold  
Lord Elgin's Mission to China  
The Eagle's Nest, or the Valley of the Sixt, by Alfred Wills  
Tyndall's Glaciers of the Alps  
Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers  
Guizot's Memoirs of His Own Time  
Twenty Years in the Church, by the Rev. J. Pycroft  
The Wottlebank Diary, by Holme Lee  
Wilson's Diary during the French Invasion in Russia  
The Semi-Attached Couple—The Semi-Detached House  
False and True—Easton and its Inhabitants  
Ludie, by Owen Meredith—Pardoe's Life Struggle  
Froude's England, Vols. V. and VI.  
The Mill on the Floss, by George Eliot  
Forster's Arrest of the Five Members  
Sir Robert Wilson's Letters from Russia  
Life of Ary Scheffer, by Mrs. Grote  
Memoirs of Sir H. Havoclock  
Town and Forest—The Tin Box  
Castle Richmond, by Anthony Trollope  
The Cottages of the Alps—Miriam May  
Helen Mordaunt, by Mrs. Webb  
Friends for the Fireside, by Mrs. Mathews  
The Odes of Horace, translated by Theodore Martin  
Lady Charlotte Peppy's Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux-Bonnes  
Looking at Life, by G. A. Sala  
Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay  
Right at Last, and other Tales, by Mrs. Gaskell  
How We Spent the Autumn of 1859  
Goethe in Strasbourg, by H. Noel Humphreys  
Historical Recollections of William IV.  
Richard's Autobiography of an Italian Rebel  
Three Hundred Sonnets, by M. F. Tupper  
Gillman's Alpha and Omega  
Young's Province of Reason  
Robert Owen and his Social Philosophy, by Sargent  
Schimmelpenninck's Sacred Musings

Mrs. Gretton's Englishwoman in Italy  
The Queens of Society, by Wharton  
Cruise of the Frolic, by Kingston  
El Fureidis—Timbs's Anecdote Biography  
Filippo Strozzi, by T. Adolphus Trollope  
Essays and Reviews, by Baden Powell, Jowett, &c.  
Hayes's Arctic Boat Journey  
Whewell's Platonic Dialogues and Philosophy of Discovery  
The Gem of Thorney Island  
Owen on Paleontology—Life of Malone  
Faraday's Royal Institution Lectures  
An Old Road and an Old River  
Sir Charles Bell's Life, by Pichot  
Through the Tyrol to Venice, by Mrs. Newman Hall  
Rowland's Manual of the English Constitution  
Poems and Essays, by the late W. C. Roscoe  
Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, by Mrs. Thomson  
Atkinson's Amour—Atkinson's Siberia  
Wingrove Cooke's Letters from Algeria  
Marshall's Four Years in Burma  
The Washingtons, by Simpkinson  
Memoirs of the Earl of Shaftesbury  
Which is Which? by R. B. Brough  
Too much Alone, by Trafford  
The American Pastor in Europe  
Vaughan's Memorials of Harrow Sundays  
McCosh's Intimations of the Mind  
Life Without and Within, by Margaret Fuller Ossoli  
Mademoiselle Mori—Sir E. Tennent's Ceylon  
McClintock's Voyage of the "Fox"  
Memoirs of T. Assheton Smith—Mrs. Freer's Life of Henry IV.  
Memoirs of Bishop Wilson—Russell's Diary in India  
Sir George Rose's Correspondence  
Bowring's Philippine Islands—Self-Help, by Smiles  
Tennyson's Idylls of the King  
The Earl's Cedars—Trollope's West Indies  
Transformation, by N. Hawthorne  
A Life for a Life, by Miss Mulock  
Kingsley's Miscellanies—Poems, by Miss Mulock  
Julian Home—Holmby House  
Nightingale's Notes on Nursing  
Thornbury's Life in Spain—Whiteside's Italy  
Masson's Life and Times of Milton  
Dr. Marquis's Lives of the Princes of Wales  
Undercurrents Overlooked—The Voyage of the Lady  
Say and Seal, by the Author of the "Wide, Wide World"  
Macaulay's Biographies in the Encyclopedia Britannica  
Guizot's Life of Cromwell—Rawlinson's Herodotus  
Yonge's Life of Wellington—Memoirs of Robert Nelson

Alexis de Toqueville, Œuvres et Correspondance inédites  
Rome et le Cœur Humain, par F. Bungeger  
Gennarelli, i Lutti dello Stato Romano  
Clemence Ogé, par E. Serret  
Le Mesnil au Bois, par Deslys—La Ligue, par Vitet  
Le Chemin des Écoliers, par Saintine  
Dolgoroukov, La vérité sur la Russie [2 tomes  
Correspondance Diplomatique de Joseph le Maistre, 1811-17,  
Mémoires de Madame Elizabeth de France  
Rome Contemporaine, par About  
Bibliothèque des Mémoires [F. P. de la Gattina  
Préliminaires de la Question Romaine de M. About, par  
Souvenirs du Marquis du Valfons  
Contes à Dormir Debout, par Vitu [4 tomes  
Cours de Littérature Dramatique, par St. Marc Girardin,  
Histoire du Casse Noisette, par Alex. Dumas  
Edouard Mongeron, par Louis Reybaud  
Les Commentaires d'un Soldat.—Voltaire à Ferney  
Les Moines d'Occident, par le Comte de Montalembert  
La Route de Varennes, par Alex. Dumas  
L'Afrique du Nord, par Jules Gérard  
Les Guépes, par Alphonse Karr. Nouvelle édition.  
Les Dames Vertes, par George Sand  
Excursions dans l'Inde, par Louis Deville  
De Paris à Baden, par P. J. Stahl [E. Forgas  
Histoire de Nelson, d'après les Dépêches Officielles, par  
Mémoires de Marguerite de Valois, par C. Caboche

L'Ecolier de Walter Scott, par Pichot  
Barnave, par Jules Janin—La Rome des Papes  
Les Quatre Saisons, par Louis Feydeau  
Une Vie d'Artiste, par A. Dumas  
Lettres Satyriques et Critiques, par H. Babou  
Monsieur de Boisdhyver, par Champfleury  
Lescure. Les Maîtresses du Régent  
Cours dans les Pyrénées—Susanne, par Ourliac  
Le Salon du Diable, par le Comte de Dash  
Beatrix; ou, la Monde de l'Art  
Bombonnel, le Tireur de Panthères  
Conrès Fantastiques, par C. Chatrian  
Les Gentilshommes Riches, par le Comte F. de Grammont  
Mémoires et Correspondance du Prince Eugène  
Un Procès Criminel, par X. de Montepin  
Monsieur Combes, par Alex. Dumas  
Gabrielle d'Estres, et le Politique d'Henri IV.  
La Femme aux Trois Visages, par P. de Kock  
La Bohème Dorée, par Charles Hugo  
Eux et Elles—Profilis et Portraits  
La Mascara de la vie Parisienne  
Constance Verrier, par George Sand  
On a beau dire, par Mme. E. Nixarpa  
Les Papes, Princes Italiens—Elle et Lui, par George Sand  
Lui et Elle, par Paul de Musset  
Les Conquêtes de Narcisse Mistral  
Ca et Là, par Louis Venillot—Un Nabob Hongrois

Cantique e Poésie varie di Silvio Pellico  
Epistolario di Giuseppe Giusti  
Souvenirs d'un Journaliste, par M. F. Marc Girardin  
Le Maroc Contemporain, par N. Cotté  
L'estyrie, Jules, Histoire de la Liberté Politique en France  
Mélanges Philosophiques, par Th. Jouffroy  
Jean de la Roche, par George Sand [C. de Mazade  
L'Italie Moderne; Récits des Guerres et des Révolutions, par  
Alba, par Louis Enault—Flavie, par George Sand  
Théâtre de la Jeunesse, par Emile Souvestre  
Catherine d'Orléans, par Ernest Feydeau  
Correspondance de Napoléon Ier, tome 3me  
Alfred de Musset, Œuvres Posthumes  
Les Princes de la Maison Royale de Sardaigne, par Ed. Barthélemy  
La Marquis de Escoman, par Alex. Dumas  
Une Aventure d'Amour, par Alex. Dumas  
Enigmas des Rues de Paris, par Edouard Fournier  
De mon Balcon à Cannes, par Napoléon Roussel  
Les Hommes des Lettres, par Goncourt  
L'Oncle César, par Charles Reybaud  
La Maison du Glace, par Alex. Dumas  
L'Homme aux Cinq Louis d'Or, par L. Ulbach  
Lui! Roman Contemporain, par Mme. Louise Colet  
Souvenirs d'un Vieillard, par Emile Souvestre [Figulier  
Histoire du Merveilleux dans les Temps Modernes, par Louis  
Napoléon III., par Eugène de Mircourt  
Point et Virgule—La Femme, par Michelet

Aus Meinen Leben, von L. Reilstab (Verfassen von 1812)  
Zwei Gnädige Frauen, von G. von Struensee  
Familien Skizzen, von Maria Nathusius  
Frühstücke Novellen, von Reilstab  
Meine Lebensgeschichte, von Fanny Lewald, 1ste Abtheilung, Vaterhause, 2 bde  
Von der Scheide bis zur Maas, von Ida von Düringsfeld  
Der Zauderer von Rom, von Gutzkow, 8 bde.  
Friedrich von der Trenck  
Leben und Werke Albrecht Dürers, von A. von Eye  
Geschichten von Ost-Asien, von Dr. Kaenffer  
Walter Scott, ein Lebensbild, von D. F. Eberty  
Dorf und Stadtgeschichten, von Maria Nathusius  
Aus Herz und Welt, von H. C. Andersen [F. H. Fontaine  
Jenseit des Tweed. Bilder und Briefe aus Schotland, von  
Maria Regina, von Ida Gräfin Hahn-Hahn  
Unter dem Äquator, von F. Gerstäcker  
Zur Ehre Gottes, eine Jesuiten Geschichte, von A. Meisner  
Der Insel der Heiligen, von Julius Rodenberg

Briefe an eine Freundin aus den Jahren 1845-1853, von  
Varnhagen von Ense  
Inselwelt, von F. Gerstäcker  
Ein Graf von Kögelsmark, von G. von Hezekiel  
Erzählungen eines alten Herren, von Gustav von Struensee  
Elisabeth, eine Geschichte die nicht mit der Heirath schliesst  
Cabarris, von W. Alexis (W. Häring)  
Die Kinder von Finkenrode, von J. Corvinus  
Vergangene und vergessene Tage, von Louise Pichler  
Louis Napoleon, Roman und Geschichte  
Humboldt (Alex.) Briefwechsel mit Varnhagen von Ense  
Unsere Zeit: Jahrbuch zum Conversations-Lexicon, bd. 3  
Arvor Spang, von Theodor Mügge  
Charlotte von Schiller und ihre Freunde  
Das Mädchen von Hela, von Fanny Lewald  
Erzherzog Johann und seiner Zeit, von Mühlbach  
Bilder und Büsten, von Moritz  
Tag und Nacht, von Hücklander  
Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, von Freytag

Auf deutscher Erde, von E. Hofer  
Neue Novellen, von Adelheid von Auer  
Rom und Neapel, von Theodor Mundt  
Alltagsleben in London, von Julius Rodenberg  
Satan Gold. Familiengeschichten, von Julius Gundling  
Vier Neue Novellen, von Paul Heyse  
Schiller's Leben und Werke, von F. Falleske  
Schiller und seine Zeitgenossen, von J. Schmidt  
Silberblicke, von O. W. Horn  
Ranke's Englische Geschichte in 16 und 17 Jahrhunderte  
Die Heimath der Frau, von Otto Wildermuth  
Aus den Tagen der grossen Kaiserin, von Schücking  
Zwei Monate in Italien, von Fr. Eser  
James der Zweite, von Feodor Steffens  
Ein Sohn des Südens, von Sophie Veirna  
Aus dem Bregenzer Wald, von Andreas Oppermann  
Durch Sardinien, von Alfred Meisner  
Roderich, von Otto Müller [Polho und Escho  
Erzählungen für den Sylvester-Abend von Wildermuth.

## ALL THE MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Revue Européenne, Revue Contemporaine, Rivista Contemporanea, Stimmen der Zeit, Preussischer Jahrbucher, Magazin de Librairie, Bibliothèque Universelle, Revue Suisse et Etrangère.

Just published, a LIST of SURPLUS COPIES of POPULAR WORKS of the PAST SEASON, at greatly reduced prices, being clean and perfect Copies of Books withdrawn from circulation at the United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, London, W.

307, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.



2.

S,

as,

ery

nam,

yIV.

"

n

ce  
ade  
par

ny

er  
is

e

,

=